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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 25, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 9

IF YOU HAVE NEVER

Worn garments from our shop we urge you to investigate their merits. You cannot do yourself a greater favor than to learn what correctly fitted clothes feel like, and be able to note what a difference they will make in your appearance. When you wear them you will realize how much goodness is where you can't see it.

The fine materials and tailoring which are the foundation of all **FRIEND MADE CLOTHES** keep them in shape until they are worn threadbare. Our guarantee relieves you of every element of risk.

R. R. COYLE

Berea, - - - Kentucky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Senator Gore's Charges—Roosevelt Not Wanted—End of Nicaraguan War—Russia and Italy Smitten with Cholera—Insurgents in Golden State.

DEFAUDING THE INDIANS:—The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the charges of Senator Gore of Oklahoma is in session and after examining many witnesses has laid bare an extensive scheme for defrauding the Indians. The committee does not find, however, any ground for believing that Senator Curtis and Vice President Sherman were in any way connected with the scheme.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN SNUBBED:—At the instance of his friends Mr. Roosevelt allowed his name to be used in connection with the temporary chairmanship of the New York State Republican Convention, to meet in Saratoga in September. He simply said that he would act if chosen, and his announcement was hailed as a harbinger of harmony between the Insurgents and Stand-patters. But the rejoicing was of short duration, for the committee, composed mainly of the so called "Old Guard," promptly met and chose Vice President Sherman instead, and consternation reigned.

MAYOR GAYNOR:—The physicians in attendance upon Mayor Gaynor report that he has passed the danger point and will now soon be well. He is to go to the Adirondacks for complete recovery. It seems that the would-be assassin only succeeded in kicking the mayor up stairs.

ONE BY ONE:—Under the lash of public sentiment and in the hope of personal favor from their constituents one after another of the hitherto Stand-pat congressmen are announcing that they will not vote for Mr. Cannon for the Speakership if they are elected this fall. Congressman Longworth of Cincinnati, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law, has just enlightened the public in this regard.

WAR NEARING END:—Reports which seem to be authentic have been received from Nicaragua to the effect that the Revolutionists are at last successful and the war is soon to end. City after city has fallen before them and their victorious armies are now at the gates of the capital, Managua. The brother of the Revolutionary general, Estrada, is declared President, it is reported.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA AND ITALY:—The world is just now realizing the extent of the ravages of cholera in Russia and Italy. The outbreak is comparatively recent in Italy and confined to the southwest portion of the peninsula, but the disease is wide spread in Russia. The number of cases reported in the latter country to date is 112,985 with 50,287 deaths. In Italy the king and queen are going to the infected district to have personal direction of the work of prevention and cure.

PATTERSON'S OPPONENT:—The Republican Convention which was in

(Continued on last page.)

HOMeward BOUND

Dr. Frost Writes When Nearing Home Shores—Ship's Makeup of Helpers, Crew and Passengers—Sunday Services—Interesting Observations and Acquaintances—Expect to be Home Soon.

On Board R. M. S. "Adriatic," August 18, 1910.

Dear Friends of The Citizen: Your pilgrims are returning. We embarked at Southampton at 11 a. m. Aug. 10, and found that the 150 men who should sail into the great boilers of the Adriatic had struck. Somehow we got out into the harbor and a boat came alongside with 100 poor wretches who had been picked up to take their places. It soon appeared that they could not keep the engines up to their best work. We touched the coast of France and the next day, Ireland, where 50 more souls came aboard.

Ten Irish women also came aboard with baskets of Irish lace and other fancy articles for sale. Then came two days thru cold fog, but on Sunday we were able to have a service in the cabin, and I preached for the first time in many months, using a text which I have often used in Kentucky, and which seemed to be equally effective here.

The steamer carries about 500 workers—stokers, deck hands, stewards, etc.—and 450 first class passengers, 500 second class passengers, and 1,500 third class passengers, all very comfortable and well fed.

It is wonderful to think of the varied interests which have brought these 2,500 passengers together for this voyage. We have not been very far forward to get acquainted, but have yet made some acquaintances who illustrate the nature of the company. Here are two ladies who knew Dean Dinmore at Columbia University, and two who knew Mrs. Frost years ago in Wisconsin. Six ministers met to arrange our worship on Sunday—a Baptist from California, returning from the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, a Methodist from Nova Scotia, and another from Wisconsin, a Congregationalist from Chicago, and myself, a plain Christian from Kentucky.

The passengers have amused themselves in many ways. There is a library and an orchestra on board. Sports were organized on deck and Cleveland will be able to show the Berea students some new stunts that he has learned here. Twice there was a "tug of war" between England and America, one by men and one by women, the Americans winning both times, and showing themselves rather unorthodox in the way they boasted over it. As a matter of fact the people who pulled for America were mostly American citizens who had been naturalized, but who were native Swedes, English, Irish and Scotch.

There are many of these foreign-born Americans on the steamer, who have prospered in the United States and have been back to visit their home lands. They all say that they come back loving America more than

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"Show me the back windows of a man's dwelling and I will tell you his character. The rear of the house only is sincere. The attitude of deception kept up at the front windows leaves the back area defenceless."

The Luck of a Roaring Camp, p. 249. —Bret Harte.

It is the back yard that tells the tale. Bret Harte was pretty nearly right. If you know what kind of a view a man or a woman or both will put up with from their back windows or doors you will know a great deal about the man and woman.

We are speaking now of the people who have beautiful front yards. We would not have them less beautiful. Not at all. There is but one more pleasing thing about any home than a well kept front yard, and that is a back yard equally well kept.

The front yard shows the estimation we want others to put upon us. The back yard shows what estimation we put upon ourselves. The difference between the two comes dangerously near being the difference between the real self and what we want others to think we are.

Those poor souls who have neither a beautiful front yard nor a clean back yard are more honest than their neighbors that boast of the former, but there is no virtue in their honesty, for it is due to laziness.

There is something wrong with people who can endure weeds—and filth. The Ancient Persians would have called them sinners—irreligious.

The Ancient Persians believed in a very good God and a very bad Devil. They called their good God Ahura Mazda, and their bad Devil, Ahirman, or Ormuzd.

When the Hebrews were carried away captive to Babylon and Babylon was conquered by the Persians the Hebrews came in contact with this intensified conception of the warfare of the good and evil, and it had its influence upon the development of their religion. But, as is the case usually with individuals, they were more ready to borrow the evil than the good.

The bad Devil among the Persians was believed to be the author of all weeds, poisonous plants and noxious insects. The good God, of course, was held to be the author of the beautiful and useful, whether of plant or animal. What, then, was more natural than that the followers of Ahura Mazda should show their loyalty by fostering the beautiful and good and by waging relentless warfare upon the noxious and bad.

Isn't it a pity that the Hebrews failed to borrow this admirable idea? If they had adopted it, we should have had a Jewish religion not only insisting upon ritual cleanliness but real cleanliness. If they had adopted it, we might have had a Christian religion insisting that Jesus didn't quite pay it all, and recognizing some virtue in a clean shave, a hair cut, a bath occasionally, and wholesome quarters—clean back yard as well as clean front yard—in other words, sanitary conditions, and moral cleanliness as well.

This isn't to say that the Christian religion doesn't uphold and insist upon these things. There is plenty of New Testament sanction for them that is plain to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. But, judging from the fact that most preachers are only interested in saving humanity from the wrath to come and not, like Jesus, from sickness and disease in this life, and never mention these things, one would think that there are but few that are able to see and to hear.

The editor is not a Persian, neither does he believe in the Persian God or Devil, but he hates weeds. He hates them for a reason that might not be called religious by some. He hates them because he loves the beautiful, and weeds are not beautiful.

"Hear thou the conclusion of the whole matter." Weeds are in the back yard, weeds are in the front yard, they line the streets, they are along the roads, they darken the school house windows, they are rank in the church yard, not because everybody is irreligious, nor because anybody loves the weeds, but because many people do not love the beautiful.

Yes. But it is never too late to learn—to kill weeds.

BEREA COLLEGE FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 14

The students who return to Berea this Fall will see great improvements in many lines.

Howard Hall has been remodeled. Steam heat and electric light have been installed and the building refitted through.

Pearsons Hall will be open and is one of the finest dormitories in the state.

The largest fall term attendance the college has ever seen is expected, and those who are planning to enter should arrange at once and select their room.

President Frost will be here for the opening day and will have a message for every student that none should miss hearing.

Several teachers of the college have been abroad this year and will come back full of good things to tell their pupils.

It is expected that this will be the best year in the history of the college.

For list of expenses and other information, see advertisement in another column, or address Will C. Gamble, Secretary.

BOX SUPPER

The Box supper given at the Berea Baptist Church Tuesday night by the Baraca and Philathea classes of that church for the benefit of the new Sunday School Building Fund, was a great success. The attendance was large and everybody had a splendid time. About \$75 was realized.

The prize for the finest box, a gold locket and chain, was won by Miss Jessie Smith. A box of candy was awarded Miss Hilda Welch for having the box that brought the highest price. Her box was sold for \$9.75.

In the Cake Contest, Miss Ruby Smith was voted the most popular girl. Miss Viola Bicknell was her nearest competitor.

The Baraca and Philathea classes desire to thank the public for their generous support and cooperation.

MRS. DINSMORE WRITES

Summer Home Described—Interest in the Post Office—Prof. Dinmore Fishes and Writes a Book—Soon Be Ready for Another Year's Work.

Cedar Lodge, La Pointe, Madeline Island, Wis. Aug. 8, 1910.

The Citizen which has just arrived contained such interesting articles from Dr. Robertson and Mr. Francis Clark that I'm tempted to see if I cannot "break into print" and tell our Normal students, as well as any other friends who may care to know, something of our experience during this vacation.

We reached here the sixth of last month and thus far have enjoyed every minute of our stay. Madeline Island is 14 miles long and three and one half wide, is the largest of the Apostle group, and has some historical interest. Father Marquette once had his home here where he is said to have built a catholic church which stood until a few years ago when it was destroyed by fire. It contained a rare old painting reputed to be by Rubens, but it also was burned.

Cedar Lodge, the cottage we occupy is owned by two Nebraska friends who asked us to share it with them this summer, and we expect them to join us tomorrow. It stands on a high bluff sixty feet from the waters of Lake Superior, and we never weary of watching the passing boats.

The living room is eighteen by twenty-four feet, has long, low windows on three sides, a great fire place in which often burns a driftwood fire, walls covered with birch bark, and everything very artistic. Our room is just above, the same size, and opens on a balcony which Mr. Dinmore has converted into a study, spending most of the morning working on his new book.

The nearest houses in sight are at

(Continued on fifth page.)

Certificates of Deposit.

We issue Certificates of Deposit at any time payable at a certain fixed date, on which we pay 4 per cent. interest. Many of our patrons have purchased these Certificates, and those now in force amount to over \$50,000.00. You will find this a splendid form of investment.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

MORE BREAKERS

Both Factions Want Harmony—Neither Likely to Give In—Treatment of Mr. Roosevelt—Forced into Insurgents' Camp—Speculation as to Future.

Is Harmony Possible?

All predilections of harmony in Republican councils seem to be very shy of the mark. That Mr. Taft wants harmony, and is now energetically working for it is evident. It may be, however, that he has awakened to the seriousness of the situation just a little too late. It may be conceded also that both parties to the split want harmony—both the Regulars and Insurgents; but possibly both would claim that they do not want harmony when it entails dishonor. Admitting that both sides embrace many men with honest, patriotic convictions, that would have to be conceded.

History of the Split

Looking back calmly over the attitude of both sides since the break, it seems that any impartial observer might have to admit that the Insurgents have been rather the more temperate and the more inclined to make concessions. It may be recalled that they were very patient with Cannon, and never exerted their full power against him—but they might have deposed him if they had chosen to do so, and that when they curtailed his power, depriving him of the right to appoint the committee on rules, they did not seek for themselves places on that committee. It will not be forgotten either that they supported loyally all the Administration measures—that it was largely due to their advocacy that they were put thru.

Regulars Not Temperate

On the other hand it will be recalled that neither Cannon nor the Administration was at all temperate in attitude toward them. Cannon wanted them hung as traitors, and different members of the Administration proceeded to read them out of the party. But although they have been called Democrats and Populists—wolves in sheep's clothing—they have refused to admit that they are anything but Republicans, and claim rather that they are the true representatives of the party—that they are fully in line with the traditions of the party.

Insurgents Exasperated

But, while they have been the more temperate and the more ready to make concessions, the constant drubbing they have received from the so called Regulars has driven them to the point where they have decided to stand by their guns. And they are not and have not been without a following. Their slogan has been all along, "The People against the Interests," and they have caught the popular ear. They were sufficiently strong in Indiana to make the Administration sit up and take notice. They sought recognition in Ohio but were squelched. They swept Kansas and thundered from Iowa. They only needed a leader in Michigan, and the latest is that they have completely triumphed in California.

Not Like Free Silver Craze

What is to be done with them? Will it do to say that there is a craze like the free silver frenzy, and that it will subside as soon as the people have time to think? Hardly.

(Continued on fifth page.)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Kentucky Inventor—Money for Militia—Distinguished Educator Dead—Possible Election this Fall—Fight Near Pineville.

ELECTION THIS FALL:—The Democratic State Central Committee appointed a committee of lawyers some time ago to determine whether according to the Constitution, the election should be held this Fall to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of State Supt. Crabbe. The decision of the committee is to the effect that it should be held this Fall. If this is the case it will interfere at least with the expectations of Supt. Rogenstein who accepted the position with the thought of filling out the entire unexpired term.

FIGHT IN BELL:—It is reported from Pineville that two men were fatally shot in a row at a ball game Monday. Their names are Gus Hendrickson, and Alfred Jones.

NOTED EDUCATOR DEAD:—Prof. J. J. Rucker of Georgetown College, one of the oldest and best known educators and temperance workers in the South, died at his home in Georgetown Monday. Prof. Rucker has held the chair of Mathematics in the college for fifty-three years and it is said that he taught in the same room the entire time.

KENTUCKY AIRSHIP:—It is announced from Newport, Kentucky, that a young man by the name of Morrison has invented and has already patented on a monoplane that surpasses anything in the nature of flying craft hitherto seen. It is claimed for his machine that it will adjust itself to any currents of air, and, if its engines fail to net, it will settle to the ground easily like a bird on the wing.

FOR STATE'S MILITA:—All the States of the Union except Nevada, which has no militia, get a portion of the government appropriation for the armies of the country. Kentucky has just received the first installment of her allotment for the year, which is to be spent for ammunition and general supplies. The amount is \$25,000.

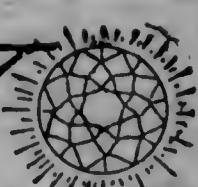
INTERURBAN LINE OPEN:—The new interurban line from Louisville to Shelbyville was opened last week. Cars leave each end of the line for the other every hour, and, from travel indications already, great success for the line is predicted. Why not have trolley lines between our Mountain towns? The venture would certainly pay.

KENTUCKY'S OLDEST FAIR:—The fiftieth annual exhibition of the Shelby County Fair was opened Tuesday of this week. This is said to be the longest uninterrupted record of any Fair Association in the State. It is claimed for the management that they have never failed to meet an obligation. Their fiftieth exhibition program is in the nature of a celebration.

BREATHITT FEUDIST KILLED:—John Abner, known as one of Breathitt County's feudists, was assassinated in Jackson Monday night. He was shot twice through the head, and his body when found was by the side of the road at the north end of the bridge that leads into Jackson. The assassin has not been found according to the latest reports.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINESE," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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"You Will Never Understand," She Said.

SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, deserting the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the same she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margaret de Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$50,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles, with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Vore. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Krallinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Pinney, a jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logotheti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Logotheti's associations with Baraka were open to suspicion, and so informed Margaret. Van Torp believed that Krallinsky was the cowboy he had known in his youth, and so, and then, with her as his guest, went to sea on his yacht Erlina.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

He had been on deck a long time that day, but Baraka had only been established in her chair a few minutes. As yet he had hardly talked with her of anything but the necessary preparations for the journey, and she had trusted him entirely, being so worn out with fatigue and bodily discomfort that she was already half asleep when he had at last brought her aboard, late on the previous night. Before the yacht had sailed he had received Van Torp's telegram informing him that Krallinsky was at Bayreuth; for his secretary had sat up till two in the morning to telegraph him the latest news and forward any message that came, and Van Torp's had been amongst the number.

"I have something of importance to tell you," Logotheti said.

Baraka prepared herself against betraying surprise by letting her lids droop a little, but that was all.

"Speak," she answered. "I desire knowledge more than gold."

"You are wise," said the Greek gravely. "No doubt you remember the rich man Van Torp, for whom I gave you a letter, and whom you had seen on the day you were arrested."

"Van Torp," Baraka pronounced the name distinctly, and added, "Yes, I remember him well. He knows where the man is whom I seek, and

he wrote the address for me. I have it. You will take me there in your ship, and I shall find him."

"If you find him, what shall you say to him?" Logotheti asked.

"Few words. These perhaps: 'You left me to die, but I am not dead, I am here. Through me you are a rich, great man. The rubies are my marriage portion, which you have taken. Now you must be my husband.' That is all. Few words."

"It is your right," Logotheti answered. "But he will not marry you."

"Then he shall die," replied Baraka, as quietly as if she were saying that he should go for a walk.

"If you kill him, the laws of that country may take your life," objected the Greek.

"That will be my portion," the girl answered, with profound indifference.

"You only have one life," Logotheti observed. "It is yours to throw away. But the man you seek is not in that country. Van Torp has telegraphed me that he is much nearer. Nevertheless, if you mean to kill him, I will not take you to him, as I intended to do."

Baraka's face had changed, though she had been determined not to betray surprise at anything he said; she turned to him, and fixed her eyes on his, and he saw her lashes quiver.

"You will tell me where he is," she said anxiously. "If you will not take me I will go alone with Spiro. I have been in many countries with no other help. I can go there alone, where he is. You will tell me."

"Not if you mean to murder him," said Logotheti, and she saw that he was in earnest.

"But if he will not be my husband, what can I do, if I do not kill him?" She asked the question in evident good faith.

"If I were you, I should make him share the rubies and the money with you, and then I would leave him to himself."

"But you do not understand," Baraka protested. "He is young, he is beautiful, he is rich. He will take some other woman for his wife, if I leave him. You see, he must die, there is no other way. If he will not marry me, it is his portion. Why do you talk? Have I not come across the world from the Altai, by Samarkand and Tiflis, as far as England, to find him and marry him? Is it nothing that I have done, a Tartar girl alone, with no friend but a bag of precious stones that any strong thief might have taken from me? Is the danger nothing? The travel nothing? Is it nothing that I have gone about like a shameless one, with my face uncovered, dressed in a man's clothes? That I have cut my hair, my beautiful black hair, is that as nothing, too? That I have been in an English prison? That I have been called a thief? I have suffered all these things to find him, and if I come to him at last, and he will not be my husband, shall he live and take another woman? You are a great man, it is true. But you do not understand. You are only a Frank, after all! That little maid you

have brought for me would understand me better, though she has been taught for six years by Christians. She is a good girl. She says that in all that time she has never once forgotten to say the Fatihah three times a day, and to say 'el hamdu illah' to herself after she has eaten! She would understand. I know she would. But you, never!"

The exquisite little aquiline features wore a look of unutterable contempt.

"If I were you," said Logotheti, smiling, "I would not tell her what you are going to do."

"You see!" cried Baraka, almost angrily. "You do not understand. A servant! Shall I tell my heart to my handmaid, and my secret thoughts to a hired man? I tell you, because you are a friend, though you have no understanding of us. My father feeds many flocks, and has many bondmen and bondwomen, whom he beats when it pleases him, and can put to death if he likes. He also knows the mine of rubies, as his father did before him, and when he desires gold he takes one to Tashkent, or even to Samarkand, a long journey, and sells it to the Russians. He is a great man. If he would bring a camel hag full of precious stones to Europe he could be one of the greatest men in the world. And you think that my father's daughter would open her heart to one of her servants? I said well that you do not understand!"

Logotheti looked quietly at the slim young thing in a ready-made blue serge frock, who said such things as a Lady Clara Vere de Vere would scarcely dare to say above her breath in these democratic days; and he watched the noble little features, and the small white hands, that had come down to her through generations of chieftains, since the days when the primeval shepherds of the world counted the stars in the plains of Kaf.

He himself, with his long Greek descent, was an aristocrat to the marrow, and smiled at the claims of men who traced their families back to the Crusaders. With the help of a legend or two and half a myth, he could almost make himself a far descendant of the Tyndaridae. But what was that compared with the pedigree of the little thing in a blue serge frock? Her race went back to a time before Hesiod, before Homer, to a date that might be found in the annals of Egypt, but nowhere else in all the dim traditions of human history.

"No," he said, after a long pause. "I begin to understand. You had not told me that your father was a great man, and that his slaves before him had joined hand to hand, from the hand of Adam himself."

This polite speech, delivered in his best Tartar, though with sundry Turkish terminations and accents, somewhat mollified Baraka, and she pushed her little head backwards and upwards against the top of the deck chair, as if she was drawing herself up with pride. Also, not being used to European skirts, she stuck out one tiny foot a little further across the other, as she stretched herself, and she indiscreetly showed a pale-yellow silk ankle, round which she could have easily made her thumb meet her second finger. Logotheti glanced at it.

"You will never understand," she said, but her tone had relaxed, and she made a concession. "If you will take me to him, and if he will not be my husband, I will let Spiro kill him."

"That might be better," Logotheti answered with extreme gravity, for he was quite sure that Spiro would never kill anybody. "If you will take an oath which I shall dictate, and swear to let Spiro do it, I will take you to the man you seek."

"What must he, must he," Baraka said in a tone of resignation. "When he is dead, Spiro can also kill me and take the rubies and the money."

"That would be a pity," observed the Greek, thoughtfully.

"Why a pity? It will be my portion. I will not kill myself because then I should go to hell-fire, but Spiro can do it very well. Why should I still live, then?"

"Because you are young and beautiful and rich enough to be very happy. Do you never look at your face in the mirror? The eyes of Baraka are like the pools of paradise, when the moon rose upon them the first time, her waist is as slender as a young willow sapling that bends to the breath of a spring breeze, her mouth is a dark rose from Gullistan."

But Baraka interrupted him with a faint smile.

"You speak emptiness," she said quietly. "What is the oath, that I may swear it? Shall I take Allah, and the prophet, and the Angel Israfil to witness that I will keep my word? Shall I prick my hand and let the drops fall into your two hands that you may drink them? What shall I do and say? I am ready."

"You must swear an oath that my fathers swore before there were Christians or Mussulmen in the world when the old gods were still great."

"Speak. I will repeat any words you like. Is it a very solemn oath?"

"It is the most solemn that ever was sworn, for it is the oath of the gods themselves. I shall give it to you slowly, and you must try to pronounce it right, word by word, baring out your hands, like this, with the palms downwards."

"I am ready," said Baraka, doing as he bade her.

He quoted in Greek the oath that

Hypnos dictates to Hera in the "Iliad," and Baraka repeated each word, pronouncing as well as she could.

"I swear by the inviolable water of the Styx, and I lay one hand upon the all-nourishing earth, the other on the sparkling sea, that all the gods below may be our witnesses, even they that stand round about Kronos. Thus I swear!"

As he had anticipated, Baraka was much more impressed by the importance of the words she did not understand than if she had bound herself by any oath familiar to her.

"I am sorry," she said, "but what is done is done, and you would have it so."

She pressed her hand gently to her left side and felt the long steel hokin, and sighed regretfully.

"You have sworn an oath that no man would dare to break," said Logotheti solemnly. "A man would rather kill pigs on the graves of his father and his mother than break it."

"I shall keep my word. Only take me quickly where I would be."

Logotheti produced a whistle from his pocket and blew on it, and a quartermaster answered the call, and was sent for the captain, who came in a few moments.

"Lead her about for Jersey and Carterets, captain," said the owner. "The sea is as flat as a board, and we will land there. You can go on to the Mediterranean without coaling, can you not?"

The captain said he could coal at Gibraltar, if necessary.

"Then take her to Naples, please, and wait for instructions."

Baraka understood nothing, but within two minutes she saw that the yacht was changing her course, for the afternoon sun was all at once pouring in on the deck, just beyond the end of her chair. She was satisfied, and nodded her approval.

"When shall we reach that place?" she asked lazily, and she turned her face to Logotheti.

"Allah knows," he answered gravely.

She had been so well used to hearing that answer to all sorts of questions since she had been a child that she thought nothing of it, and waited awhile before speaking again. Her eyes studied the man's face almost unconsciously. He now wore a fez instead of a yachting cap, and it changed his expression. He no longer looked in the least like a European. The handsome red felt glowed like blood in the evening light, and the long black silk tassel hung backwards with a dashing air. There was something about him that reminded Baraka of Saad, and Saad had been a handsome man, even in her eyes, until the traveler had come to her father's house with his blue eyes and golden beard. But Saad had only seen her unveiled face once, and that was the last thing he saw when the hall from the Mauser went through his forehead.

"I mean," she asked after some time, "shall we be there to-morrow, or the next day? I see no land on this side; is there any on the other?"

"No," Logotheti answered, "there is no land near. Perhaps, far off, we might see a small island."

"Is that the place?" Baraka began to be interested at last.

"The place is far away. You must have patience. All hurry comes from Satan."

"I am not impatient," the girl answered mildly. "I am glad to rest in your ship, for I was very tired, more tired than I ever was when I was a child, and used to climb up the foothills to see Altai better. It is good to be in your ship for a while, and after that, what shall be, will be. It is Allah that knows."

"That is the truth," responded the Greek. "Allah knows. I said so just now. But I will tell you what I have decided, if you will listen."

"I listen."

"It is better that you should rest several days after all your weariness, and the man you seek will not run away, for he does not know that you are so near."

"But he may take another woman," Baraka objected, growing earnest at once. "Perhaps he has already! Then there will be two instead of one."

"Spiro," said Logotheti, with perfect truth, "would as soon kill two as one. I am sure, for he is a good servant. It will be the same to him. You call me a great man and a king; I am not a king, for I have no kingdom, though some kingdoms would like to have as much ready money as I. But here, on the ship, I am the master, not only because it is mine, and because I choose to command, but because the men are bound by English law to obey me; and if they should refuse and overpower me, and take my ship where I did not wish to go, the laws of all nations would give me the right to put them all into prison at once, for a long time. Therefore when I say, 'Go to a certain place,' they take the ship there, according to their knowledge, for they are trained to that business and can guide the vessel towards any place in the world, though they cannot see land till they reach it. Do you understand all these things?"

"I understand," Baraka answered, smiling. "But I am not bound to obey you, and at least I can beg you to do what I ask and I think you will do it."

Her voice grew suddenly soft, and almost tender, for though she was only a Tartar girl, and very young and slim, she was a woman. Eve had



"You Are Wise as Well as Great," Baraka Said.

not had long experience of talking when she explained to Adam the properties of apples.

Logotheti answered her smile and her tone.

"I shall do what you ask me, but I shall do it slowly rather than quickly, because that will be better for you in the end. If we had gone on as we were going, we should have got to land to-night, but to a wretched little town from which we should have had to take a night train, hot and dirty and dusty, all the way to Paris. That would not help you to rest, would it?"

"Oh, no! I wish to sleep again in your ship, once, twice, till I cannot sleep any more. Then you will take me to the place."

"That is what you shall do. To that end I gave orders this afternoon."

"You are wise, as well as great," Baraka said.

They left the rail and walked slowly forward, side by side, without speaking; and Logotheti told himself how utterly happy he should be if Baraka could turn into Margaret and be walking with him there; yet something answered him that since she was not by his side he was not to be pitted for the company of a lovely Tartar girl whose language he could understand and even speak tolerably; and when the first voice observed rather drily that Margaret would surely think that he ought to feel very miserable, the second voice told him to take the goods the gods sent him and be grateful; and this little antiphony of Ormuzd and Ahirman went on for some time, till it occurred to him to stop the duo by explaining to Baraka how a European girl would probably show her arm, or at least her hand, through the arm of the man with whom she was walking on the deck of a yacht, because there was generally a little motion at sea, and she would like to steady herself, and when there was none, there ought to be, and she would do the same thing by force of habit. But Baraka looked at such behavior quite differently.

"That would be a sort of dance," she said. "I am not a dancing girl! I have seen men and women dancing together, both Russians in Samarkand and other people in France. It is disgusting. I would rather go unveiled among my own people!"

"Which may Allah forbid!" answered Logotheti devoutly. "But where there are Englishmen, Allah does nothing; the women go without veils, and the boys and girls dance together."

"I have done worse," said Baraka, "for I have dressed as a man, and if a woman did that among my people she would be stoned to death and not buried. My people will never know what I have done since I got away from them alive. But he thought he was leaving me there to die!"

"Surely. I cannot see why you wish to marry a man who robbed you and tried to compass your death! I can understand that you should dream of killing him, and be deserves to be hurled alive, but why you should wish

to marry him is known to the wisdom of the blessed ones!"

"You never saw him," Baraka answered with perfect simplicity. "He is a beautiful man; his beard is like the rays of the morning sun on a ripe cornfield. His eyes are bright as an eagle's, but blue as sapphires. He is much taller and bigger and stronger than you are. Do you not see why I want him for a husband? Why did he not desire me for his wife? I am crooked, am I blinded by the small-pox, or have I six fingers on both hands and a hump on my shoulder like the Witch of Altai? Was my portion a cotton shift, one brass bangle and a horn comb for my hair? I gave him the riches of the world to take me, and he would not! I do not understand. Am I an evil sight in a man's eyes? Tell me the truth, for you are a friend!"

"You are good to see," Logotheti answered, stopping and pretending to examine her face critically as she stood and faced him.

"I do not desire you to speak for yourself," returned Baraka. "I wish you to speak for any man, since I go about unveiled and any man may see me. What would they say in the street if they saw me now, as a woman? That is what I must know, for he is a Frank, and he will judge me as the Franks judge when he sees me! What will he say?"

"Shall I speak as a Frank? Or as they speak in Constantinople?"

"Speak as he would speak, I pray. But speak the truth."

"I take Allah to witness that I speak the truth," Logotheti answered. "If I had never seen you, and if I were walking in the Great Garden in London and I met you by the bank of the river, I should say that you were the prettiest dark girl in England, but that I should like to see you in a beautiful Feringhi hat and the best frock that could be made in Paris."

Baraka's face was troubled, and she looked into his eyes anxiously.

"I understand," she said. "Before I meet him I must have more clothes, many beautiful new dresses. It was shameful, but it was easy to dress as a man, after I had learned, for it was always the same—the difference was three buttons—or four buttons, or a high bat or a little hat; not much. Also the Feringhi men button their garments as the Mussulmans do, the left over the right, but I often see their women's coats buttoned like a Hindu's. Why is this? Have the women another religion than the men? It is very strange!"

Logotheti laughed, for he had really never noticed the rather singular fact which had struck the born Asiatic at once.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When Doomed.

"With us the crime is not in detection. It is in admission. All sorts of things may be thought of you, and said of you, and even known of you, and you can bluff them out; but when you have acknowledged 'em—You're doomed."—The Inner Shrine.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards

How Lincoln Was Re-elected

Harry Vanderbilt Obtained Nearly \$300,000 to Pay for the Campaign by Personal Appeals to Wealthy Men in the East.

As a remarkable instance of how it is possible for a man to accomplish a work regarded at the time as of supreme importance and still remain in comparative obscurity, the case of Harry Vanderbilt, a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt, who died recently in New York city at a green old age after making a fortune for himself as a manufacturer, is of especial interest. For this Vanderbilt, on the authority of his life-long friend, B. J. Jayne, who earned a name and a fortune for himself in the seventies by uncovering a nest of great customs frauds, should be accredited with the honor of having made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to secure his re-election to the presidency in 1864.

"For some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war," said Mr. Jayne, who is now almost eighty years of age, "Harry Vanderbilt held a responsible position in the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard; but when Salmon P. Chase became Lincoln's first secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vanderbilt went to that department as appointment clerk, remaining there for more than ten years, or until the middle of Grant's administration. It was during Lincoln's first administration that Mr. Vanderbilt's ability as a trusted political worker was discovered and proved on several occasions by the party chiefs.

"It is well known that, following Lincoln's re-nomination, the party leaders in charge of the campaign greatly feared that Mr. Lincoln would fall of re-election on account of the inability of the national committee to obtain funds sufficient to carry on a thorough and aggressive campaign. It was at a very anxious period of the war. The drain on the resources of the nation had been exhausting and no immediate relief was in sight. Taxation had reached what appeared to be the limit of safety and all demands for money for political purposes were met by silliness or absolute refusal.

The national committee seemed to be powerless to find a way out of the uncompromising situation. Its chairman, Henry J. Raymond, the distinguished newspaper editor, was not an adept in the art of raising campaign funds, and he had a profound distaste for ordinary political methods of getting money for campaign purposes.

Tweed's Methods in Business

Illustrated by the Impulsive Manner in Which the "Boss" Bought Some Property He Wanted to Add to Country Estates.

When William M. Tweed, who is notorious in the history of American graft as "Boss" Tweed, was at the height of his power in New York city—when, in other words, the metropolis of the New World practically ate out of his hand—he lived the greater part of the year not in the city that he and his ring were robbing right and left, but in the town of Greenwich, Conn.

There Tweed bought a farm in 1865. It is now the country home of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who is well known throughout the country as a woman of great philanthropy. In the farm as it was when Tweed bought it there were forty acres, and upon the place Tweed began at once to spend a large amount of money. The barn which he built cost \$40,000, a large sum for such a building in those days, and it gained national notoriety.

About five years later Tweed decided that he would like to secure an adjoining piece of property and add it to his country home. This was a tract of twenty acres owned by the late Frederick Mead, who in his time was a prominent merchant and banker in New York city. Tweed was very anxious to obtain possession of Mr. Mead's acres because he felt that they would round out and complete his own place. Whatever else may be said to Tweed's dishonor, this must be said in his favor—he was a man of a good deal of artistic taste and had a keen eye for natural beauty.

"What will you sell that twenty-acre tract for?" Tweed said to Mr. Mead one day.

Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York, his predecessor in the national chairmanship, had collected upward of a hundred thousand dollars to conduct Lincoln's first campaign, but it was estimated by the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining it? Is immense sum?

"It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money centers. Who put forward his name Mr. Vanderbilt never learned, but immediately thereafter he was asked to undertake the raising of the campaign fund, and, with characteristic modesty, he replied that he would do his best to get together the badly needed funds.

"Quietly, and with his mission known to only a few, Mr. Vanderbilt began the task of trying to raise at least two hundred thousand dollars, and as much as three hundred thousand dollars if possible. The first city that he visited, as I now remember it, was Boston. There he made personal

Lecture Beecher Forgot About

Newspaper Accounts of the Sullivan-Ryan Prize Fight Caused the Preacher to Be Late for Engagement at Divinity School.

The well known universal interest that was being taken in a certain event scheduled to take place in San Francisco on July 4 has served to remind me of the lecture that great and powerful preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, forgot all about. My authority for the anecdote, which reveals one side of the abundant human nature which was so characteristic of Mr. Beecher, is the late Prof. Johnson T. Platt of the Yale Law School.

"Mr. Beecher was always a favorite lecturer at Yale, before the divinity school," said Professor Platt. "You may recall that he delivered several series of lectures on the Lyman Beecher foundation, named after his father, and at other times he also lectured before the school.

"Well, on the afternoon of the particular Beecher lecture I have in mind the hall was packed to the doors with students and others eager to hear him. The hour set for the beginning of the lecture was three o'clock, but when it arrived there appeared no

appeals to men of wealth who were of the Republican party, and at last secured from them, either in actual cash or pledges, \$8,000. Next he canvassed Philadelphia, where he also secured a large sum, then New York and several other cities. In none was his mission known to or even suspected by any one on whom he did not call; and in this manner he at last got together a fund that totaled close on to three hundred thousand dollars, to the great delight and relief of the national committee. Then, having been assured by those in the secret that he had performed a great service in behalf of the Union, Mr. Vanderbilt went back to his duties as appointment clerk in the treasury department.

Just how Mr. Vanderbilt induced the men he visited to contribute to the campaign fund, no one ever knew exactly," added Mr. Jayne. "All any one ever learned from him was that he made personal appeals. He never boasted about the important part he played in making possible the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. I am one of the very few men with whom Harry Vanderbilt ever talked about this feat of his; and I am certain that I am the only one now living who knows personally that it was he who raised the Lincoln campaign fund of 1864." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

Henry Ward Beecher, to the mild surprise of the professors in charge, for hitherto Mr. Beecher had never been tardy in appearing in the hall. But when it got to be nearly half after three and still no Beecher, the surprise and consternation were great, and, after a hasty consultation, a professor was sent to the hotel where Mr. Beecher usually stopped, to get trace of the missing lecturer, if possible.

"Yes, Mr. Beecher was stopping at the hotel, the clerk informed the professor, who thereupon hastened to Mr. Beecher's room, knocked upon the door and was told to come in, which he did at once. But before he could frame even a "how do you do" Mr. Beecher, spying him, let out an astonished "I declare!" followed it up by hastily pulling out his watch and looking at it, and exclaiming in dismay, "Why, it's going to four, and you have been waiting for me all this time at the divinity school!"

"He grabbed for his hat. Then, as he was reaching for his overcoat, he turned on the professor with a quaint smile.

"Oh, well," he said, "I might as well make a full confession. When I left my home in Brooklyn this morning I bought copies of two or three morning newspapers. There was something in them that interested me greatly, and I intended to read all about it on my way to this city. But after I got seated in the train a friend came along, I shared my seat with him, and he talked to me all the way here, so that I did not have an opportunity to read my papers. But as soon as I got to the hotel I saw that I would have an hour of leisure before the lecture began, so I slipped up here and began reading—and, do you know, I found the reports of the event so graphic that I actually forgot all about the lecture. It's in the Anglo-Saxon blood to be interested in such an event, doctor—I was reading about the Sullivan-Ryan fight which took place yesterday down in Mississippi!"

"For a moment or two Mr. Beecher looked the professor of divinity squarely in the eye. Then he reached over and dug that gentleman in the ribs. "And now that I have made my confession," he said, laughing, "I'm going to say something to you. I would be willing to wager that you yourself read the report of that battle with bare knuckles this morning before you went to the divinity school."

"Well, Mr. Beecher," replied the professor, "I might as well confess, too, I did get up a little earlier than usual this morning and go to the front door for the morning paper. It hadn't come, so I actually waited at the door until the boy brought it. Then I sat down and read the report of the fight before breakfast."

"Mr. Beecher beamed on his companion in wickedness. "Come," he said, and linked arms with the other. And that shameless professor afterwards told me that the lecture which Mr. Beecher delivered a little later was the best he ever heard that gifted orator make on any platform." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

Luck is something we blame when we fail and deny when we succeed.

Nature of Divine Forgiveness

By Rev. Chas. A. Riley
Detroit, Mich.

"I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and as a cloud, thy sins."—Isa. 44:22.

Our best approach to this subject is by way of inquiry into the results of sin. There are two penalties attached to sin—the outward and the inward. One looks to the external consequences; the other points to the inward feelings and affections. One refers to the visible punishment, the pain and suffering that is felt; the other has to do with the guilty conscience, the closed heart of God and the separation from him. External penalty embraces all the evil consequences that are left behind and make themselves felt in the life; internal or subjective penalty is the alienation of God's affection, a disturbance of the personal relation between God and man. God is grieved and righteously angry with sin and he withdraws his approval. Now forgiveness is the restoration of this broken personal relation.

We are apt to fall into mistaken notions regarding the consequences of sin and to grieve more over the punishment than over the lack of God's approval. Yet the worst penalty of sin is to be separated from God by our own sinful desires and actions. To be out of harmony with God is really the death of death. To be an agent in the reversion of the moral order of the universe is to be against God and to be separated from him. This is a terrible status as between Creator and created. Yet it surely follows sin. "Your sins have separated between you and your God."

Children have keener eyes and truer hearts than we have. What is it that makes the child's face fall and the tears come to the eyes? Is it the fear of punishment or the look of trouble in the father's face? The child sees the real penalty, dreads the father's closed heart; the slave would fear the rod alone; the child dreads the unhappy relation with his father, counts a moment's chastisement small beside an indefinite period of offended, withdrawn love. The outward consequences of sin may be terrible, but it is worse to have a heart in which no trace of the Divine approval can be found. Recall also the danger, both for this life and the life to come, of alienation from God. The internal penalty is the worst.

Now, which of these penalties does forgiveness do away with? Not the external, for the sufferings in most cases remain. David was forgiven, but that did not exempt him from punishment. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." He will reap it in his memory, in his conscience, in his weakness of will, often in his worldly position, in his reputation, sometimes in his health and in many other ways. To say that God cannot remove these consequences would be an arbitrary statement. Without a doubt, God sometimes removes the penal consequences of sin. But while such remission may accompany forgiveness, it is not at all an essential element therein. Forgiveness is the undisturbed communication of the love of God to sinful men; it restores the offender to his former position of acceptance and favor.

Legal pardon contains but a poor analogy to this inward experience. The civil magistrate may grant a pardon, but not forgiveness. He is not required to exercise a personal relation with an offender. The Bible in no instance uses legal analogy in speaking of the Divine forgiveness. It cannot be the mere remission of the penal results of sin. Deeper than that we must look. What, again, is the real penalty? As we have reasoned, it is the closing of the heart. Then the real forgiveness is taking the wanderer back again to the heart.

In other words it is a father's forgiveness. "Your heavenly father will forgive you your trespasses." In all the passages of Scripture that treat of forgiveness it is either spoken of as the Father's forgiveness, or, if these words are not used, then the fact for which fatherhood stands, namely, the love of God, is emphasized. Now a father closes his heart against and sternly holds an offending child aloof, waiting for an expression of sorrow. Lost without the father's love and earnestly desiring to regain it, the child expresses sorrow. Forgiveness is complete when the father says, "Come, you are my child again." But if one trace of despair remains or one fragment of the fault stands like the timbers of a dam to block the stream, the child is not forgiven. He is forgiven when the last thin film of mist between him and his father has faded away. And the Heavenly Father seals his pardon to us when he declares, "I have blotted out like a thick cloud thy sins." In the parable of the prodigal son we read: "And he fell on his neck and kissed him." Forgiveness is the open heart of God receiving the returning prodigal.

Soul Shining.
The pure in soul shall see the splendors of the divine in this life as well as in the future life. Each one of us, by shining within, can help to make this world a river of light, which shall illumine all dark places and conditions. There is a candle in every soul, but it must be lighted by our Heavenly Father in order to glow with a brilliant flame. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

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MUSIC, Singing—(free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students paying nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.
The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.
For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Liquid Air a Commodity

Liquid air and its oxygen are now commercial products of some importance. A French engineer, George Claude, reports that plants for producing liquid air now exist in several European countries, and the United States has one at Buffalo. The chief product is oxygen—usually compressed in cylinders. The cost of liquid oxygen averages about a cent a

pound. The necessity of compressing in cylinders and shipping makes the price of oxygen high to consumers, and use at the place of production would effect a great saving. It is possible to utilize liquid oxygen at the same time for three purposes—refrigeration, cooling, and chemical energy. Of the many actual applications of the cylinder oxygen, the principal

ones seem to be in metallurgy for welding and cutting metals by the oxy-hydrogen or oxy-acetylene flame, and it is also used in producing fused quartz vessels. For medical purposes oxygen must be of special purity.

Talking Shop.
Criminal Lawyer (with the gout, grimy)—I've doubtless violated some law of nature, doctor.

Eminent Physician (a student of psychology)—Ah! Then we'll simply prove an alibi and thereby effect a cure.

RedCrossShoe
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WANTED--All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

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Bessie Maulden who is sick with typhoid fever, in the hospital, is improving.

Mr. Henry Combs and wife left Saturday for a visit with relatives in Jackson County.

Miss Lillie Chrisman, of Combs, was the guest of her sister Mrs. W. C. Best Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. John Spence has been visiting here at the home of his brother, Mr. E. M. Spence, for the past week.

Mr. H. R. Howell was in Richmond Saturday.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge left Tuesday for a two weeks visit with relatives in eastern Tennessee.

Mrs. E. M. Spence is visiting this week with her daughters at Speedwell and Richmond.

Mr. D. O. Bowman who has typhoid is doing very nicely and expects to be out soon.

Miss Abbie S. Merrow who has been spending her vacation in New Jersey returned to Berea last week.

Mr. Howard of Bell County was in town last week on business.

Miss Hallie Hill who works with a Telephone Company at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., is at home for a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes are rejoicing over the arrival of a son at their home last week.

Miss Esther Paville and mother of Norfolk, Va. were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. C. D. Lewis and Mrs. Lydia Whyland last week.

FARM FOR SALE--50 acres. 25 acres in woodland, 25 in cultivation. Good house, good barn, plenty of water. A mile and a half from Berea. Price \$600 dollars. For particulars see or write W. J. Blanton, Berea, Ky.

Mr. John Gabbard in company with Mrs. Gabbard and B. H. Gabbard, who were called to New Mexico last week on account of his illness, returned home Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. David Fowler and children left last week for Station Camp for an extended visit with relatives there.

Mr. Urmston Lewis who has been taking a course in Pharmacy at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, has returned to Berea, and has accepted a position as druggist in The Porter Drug Co.

Mrs. C. P. Dick and Mrs. I. N. Dick, mother and aunt of Geo. G. Dick, from Hamilton, Ohio, have been spending a few days with Mr. Dick and family. They returned home Saturday.

Miss Webster of Lexington is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Dodge this week.

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs--and don't forget the chinaware at

**MRS.
EARLY'S**

FLY TORMENT

HOW TO PREVENT IT

Cows that are bitten and pestered all day by flies can't do their best. You know that as well as we do; no wonder the milk yield falls off during the summer.

How can horses work or travel when they are continually kicking and switching at flies and mosquitoes?

How can feeding stock thrive when they do not have a quiet minute during the day?

Let us furnish you a preventative. Doesn't cost much. 25 cents will buy 2 1-2 gallon of finished spray; 40 cents buys 5 gallons.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Mr. George Faulkner who has been for some time a typesetter in The Citizen office left Tuesday for Irvine where he will work for a while.

The temporary offices of The Lincoln Institute of Kentucky are now located in the rooms over the Berea Bank and Trust Co.

Read the announcement in another column of the big Sunday School Convention in Berea, Saturday.

Special train from Richmond and other points. Basket dinner and free speeches.

Let everybody lend a hand to make the convention a great success.

Dr. A. F. Cornelius of Hyden arrived in Berea yesterday.

Mr. J. A. McDermott of Barbourville, representing the Barbourville Brick Manufacturing Co., was in Berea Wednesday. He was a pleasant caller at The Citizen office.

Miss Grace Cornelius returned this week from quite an extensive visit with friends in Clairfield, Tenn. During her absence she also visited her brother, Dr. A. F. Cornelius at Hyden, Ky. and spent a week at a pleasant house party in Manchester.

Prof. Robertson, whose letters we have been publishing, came in from his trip through the Virginias and to Washington last Thursday.

Sec. and Mrs. Gamble have returned from Chautauqua.

Mr. W. H. Whitlock of Illinois came several days ago to wait for the opening of school. He expects to enter the college department.

Jesse Murrel returned Monday from a short vacation.

Word comes from Mr. Taylor that Mrs. Taylor is still improving and that he expects to be back by the first or second day of September.

Mrs. Pierson and daughters, Mae and Elvero, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roberts for the last ten days, returned to their home at St. Charles, Ill. Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard Thatcher, of Hamilton, Ohio, and mother, Mrs. Linn, of Berea were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Logsdon of Panola last week.

Miss Laura Duncan returned recently from an extended visit with her brother, Will, in Ohio.

Prof. Matheny is moving into the house occupied last year by Regent Ellis.

Mr. C. C. Rhodus has left town for a few days to attend the London fair.

The Rev. P. N. Taylor of Barbourville has moved to Berea to send his children to school. He occupies the house of E. C. Holliday on Center Street.

Prof. C. D. Lewis is at McKee this week, as the instructor of the Jackson County Institute.

C. H. Burdette is spending a few days in Illinois this week.

Prof. Jas. R. Robertson will preach at the Union Church Sunday morning.

Miss Gladys Johnson of Barbourville is on a two weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Faulkner.

Mrs. J. C. Coyle, who was called to Indiana by the illness of a sister, is expected home this week.

U. S. Moyers is now comfortably located in his new home in the west end of town.

Mrs. S. R. Baker left Tuesday for Cincinnati to attend the Ohio Valley Exposition, and, incidentally, to lay in her fall stock of goods. She expects to be gone a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine girl Monday night.

CREAM FLOUR ECONOMY JARS

AT

Phone 108 WALTER ENGLE Berea, Ky.

Dr. Williams will move his family to Richmond this week.

Mrs. W. C. Hunt, who has been accompanying her husband in extension work, arrived home Monday.

Mr. Claro Canfield is spending his vacation with friends in Ohio. He made the trip to Ohio on his motorcycle.

A joint meeting of the C. E. societies will be held at the Congregational Church Sunday evening at 6:15. Mrs. Faulkner, of the Congregational Society, will preside. A paper will be presented from each of the four societies represented, on some phase of the missionary work in Asia.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Madison County, S. S. Convention. The annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Madison County will be held at the Berea College Chapel, on Saturday the 27th. The exercises begin at 9 a. m. and continue during the day. A good program has been provided. There will be plenty of good music, speakers from Richmond, Berea, Lexington and Roanoke, Alabama. The State Secretary of the Sunday School Association, Rev. Geo. A. Joplin from Louisville, will be here. Let every one give up the day to the Sunday School and have a pleasant and profitable time. Bring basket dinner and be ready to entertain a guest at dinner if necessary.

A special train bringing people from Redhouse, Richmond and other points along the way will arrive at 8:30 a. m., leaving Berea at 4:30 p. m.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Teachers Association, Educational Division No. 3, Berea Christian church Saturday, Sept. 3, 1910.

Program:

Devotional Exercises--Rev. Wilks.

Music--

Welcome Address--Rev. Watson.

Response--Supt. Noland.

Music--

Address--Prof. Coats.

Consolidation of Common Schools--

Mrs. L. K. Flauery.

Teacher's Influence in the Community--Mrs. Mattie VanWinkle and Miss Ruby Smith.

My First Experience in Teaching--

Miss Mary Tatum and Kate Logsdon.

Address--Prof. Chas. Lewis.

What the Common School means for our County--Mrs. A. E. VanWinkle and Miss Etta Moore.

Noon--Basket Dinner

Music--

Educational Values in Geography--

Mrs. Shille Hicknell and Miss Minnie Lake.

Address--Prof. T. A. Edwards.

Common School Diplomas--Miss Etta Gay.

Berea's Need of a Graded School--

W. H. Porter.

Address--Prof. J. A. Sharon.

Miss M. Adeline Fox, Vice Pres.

Mrs. L. K. Flauery, Secretary.

HOMeward BOUND

(Continued from First Page)

ever. Their children look just like

any other Americans.

And it is interesting to find

so many of these foreign born Americans now fast friends of Temperance.

From all parts of the United States they tell the one story of towns and counties going dry.

And all of them tell with pride

of how their children are going to

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.

a bag cash, at

W. J. Tatum's

Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Maint.

Berea, Kentucky



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.
Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

school and college, and advancing in education.

Of course there are sad histories among such a crowd. There are two young women coming to America to be actresses--they seem to be girls who might have done something more worthy. And here is a woman, last of all her family, stricken with consumption and flying to Colorado in the hope of delaying the hand of death.

One other Kentuckian has appeared, a young lawyer with family connections in Richmond, and a graduate of the defunct college there. We wish more Kentuckians could travel and see the progress and feel the sentiment of the great Christian world. It has certainly cheered and encouraged us.

We expect to land Friday morning, and that Mrs. Frost, Cleveland and Edith will spend Sunday in Washington and then start for Berea. After visiting trustees and friends in the East I hope to see Berea about Sept. 1, and to greet our great army of teachers and students at opening of Fall Term, Sept. 14. With love and good wishes to all.

Faithfully yours,
Wm. G. Frost.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Two of the most desirable residence properties in Berea. Situated on Chestnut Street, with cement walks. One a six room house with elstern and cellar. One a nine room house, well, elstern and large cellar. Room for garden or chickens. For terms apply to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

For Good Clothing,

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings

BUY FROM

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

Have You Tried It?

There is a bottle of Cardui waiting for you at the drug store. Have you tried it? If not, we urge you to do so, before your troubles have obtained such a hold on you, that nothing will drive them out.

Even now, it may be nearly too late. But try it anyhow. If anything can help you, Cardui will. It has helped in thousands of cases, where other medicines had been tried in vain. Why should it not do the same for you?

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"My daughter, Octavia, would have been in her grave today, had it not been for that fine medicine, Cardui," writes Mrs. Laura Lawrence, of Drennon Springs, Ky. "Nothing I tried helped my daughter, until she had taken Cardui. I had sent for the doctor, when I thought of your medicine and got a \$1 bottle. When she had taken four doses she became all right. I often recommend Cardui to my friends."

Your druggist sells Cardui with full instructions for use on the bottle.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

MRS. DINSMORE WRITES

(Continued from first page)

Bayfield, three miles directly across on the mainland, but we have some neighbors not more than a quarter of a mile away.

The most exciting event of the day is going to the postoffice down at the village of LaPointe, a mile distant. The prevailing genius of this office is a canny Scotch woman who has taken me into her affections because of my ancestry, and we are already "intimate friends." She told me that while she "kenned" well my name, she always thought of me as "Maggie Campbell," and after that I could have refused no request of hers. The other day she confided to me the story of her life, and, if Ian McLaren had willed me his literary ability, I could have rivalled "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush." This old friend, it grieves me to state, has departed from the teaching of her forefathers, for she thinks that most ministers are hypocrites, and, while not required by law to do so, keeps the postoffice open on Sabbath in order that she may sell ice cream and soft drinks.

The only serious drawback to Madeline Island is the scarcity of food. Almost no ralu has fallen this season, so gardens are a failure, and milk is all we can buy. Bayfield is our base of supplies, and it is a novel experience to go marketing by ferry. It is so doing I've discovered a distant relative of my mother who keeps a very good grocery.

Mr. Dinsmore spends most of his spare time down on our dock trying

to inveigle fish from the lake. He has surprised us all by his ingenuity which has furnished us many a good breakfast. Melissa Ballard is quite as ardent a fisherman and is storing up wondrous stories to relate to her friends. Her chief ambition is to take home with her a gull's wing, but in this we fear she will be disappointed. She thinks if she could carry the water back with her she'd be perfectly satisfied, and hopes that the Bera people who have an artificial lake in mind will soon get to work. She is constantly reminded of John on the lake of Potomac, and the gorgeous sunsets appeal to us all. The golden splendor of both clouds and lake seem almost to give us a glimpse of the glory of the heavenly City.

Last week we took an all day trip on the Barker, a boat that goes out to gather up the spoils of fishermen, and serves a most delicious fish dinner. We cruised about among the Apostle Islands, and were so delighted with all we saw that we were tempted to take this ride every day.

There are many Indians on the Islands, half-breeds who are supported by the Government, and as a consequence are lazy and without ambition.

The rest and quiet and bracing air we find most refreshing to weary brains and bodies, and next month we hope to go back to the work so dear to both of us with renewed strength and enthusiasm.

With kind regards to all friends.
Sincerely yours,
Margaret Campbell Dinsmore.

YOU KNEAD THE DOUGH

made with our flour about half as long as you take with ordinary brands. That's a saving of labor. It takes much less of our Cream of Wheat flour to make a loaf or a cake than it does of many other flours. That's a saving of money. It takes less time to bake too. That's a saving of time. You need our Cream of Wheat flour.



Made by..... **BEREA ROLLER MILLS** Bera, Ky.

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

IN "OLD FERGINNY."

Second Letter of Prof. Robertson from Richmond—Among Old Books and Papers—Kentuckians and Their Petitions—Interesting Names Found Thereon, and What They Show.

Richmond, Va.,
Aug. 6, 1910.

Editor of The Citizen:

A second letter comes to you from Richmond, where there has been so much to claim my attention that it has been impossible to get farther, as yet. Only the spare moments can now be spent in exploring the city and its surroundings. My days are mostly spent in the room at the top of the Library building, where old papers and books are piled up and where the precious archives are kept. My window looks out upon the beautiful State house grounds, there is a cool breeze blowing from the sea and I am happy, turning over old musty and weather-stained papers.

The object of my visit to Richmond, was to learn something about the early beginnings of Kentucky. Everyone knows that the student of western history must come to Virginia for the starting point. Virginia, to a greater extent than any other of the colonies, appreciated the value of the western country. Through Virginia largely came the movement of population that settled Kentucky.

It has been my fortune to find some very valuable records, which are not much known, and on them my attention is centered. Before 1790, while Kentucky was still a county of Virginia, the settlers were accustomed to make their wants known by an exercise of the right of petition. This is one of the inalienable rights of a free people and our forefathers in Kentucky used it to the limit. It is extremely fortunate they did, because, to the student of today, their petitions are invaluable in a reconstruction of the early times. From them we learn all sorts of things. The early Kentuckians, for example, were the originators of the policy of conservation of resources, for in 1777 they complain that the individuals who own land containing salt springs do not work them, and suggest that the government should make them public property. But the dignified House of Delegates rejected the proposition.

It is interesting to read in these petitions the movement to establish towns and to divide counties, as the population increased. There are many requests for the establishment of ferries and inspectors of tobacco. We learn that tobacco was the standard for commercial transactions and taxes were paid in that commodity. There are appeals for aid against the Indian incursions. There is much complaint about the encroachment of land speculators. There are many requests for help on the part of settlers who have lost their land by failure to conform to the laws passed by the House of Delegates, either because of ignorance or because the strenuous conflict with the Indians made it impossible to conform. Several petitions deal with escheated lands which, by law, should go for schools. A glimpse of the old time customs is found in the request of the trustees of Transylvania Seminary to permit them to have a lottery for the raising of necessary funds.

One man, bringing slaves to Kentucky, neglected to take the oath required by law and he petitions for the right to hold his property. Long petitions go to the House of Delegates for and against the creation of a separate state. In fact on many subjects there are counter-petitions. One petition has 734 names. Of especial value to students of Ken-

tucky are the lists of names which these petitions furnish. From these it is possible to construct a fairly large and a representative census of the pioneer builders of Kentucky. The signatures are autograph, for the most part, and are exceedingly instructive. Very rarely does a petitioner make a mark. This shows that the early settlers were an educated people. Some of the signatures are full of character and strong while many of them are very beautiful examples of penmanship. It is true the names are spelled in all sorts of variation but in going carefully over such lists it is possible to identify the family in spite of its different garb.

Of particular interest, however, is the light which such a list of names throws on the racial composition of our early population. The Scotch-Irish element is seen in such names as the McDowells, the McClungs, the McNabbs, McClures and many more. The Dutch and German element is seen in the Van Meters, the Van Cleves, the Steins, Pretzels, and Troutmans. While the English element seems to predominate and may be seen in such names as the Cheathams, the Cradelpaughes, Meriwethers, Madisons, Hathaways, Osbornes, etc.

Among the names are to be found some distinguished ones, such as Knox, Cromwell, Bunyan and Spurgeon, and some quaint ones such as Goodnight. The number of English names increases as the years pass to 1790. Many Bible names then appear on the list, evidence, perhaps, of the Puritan and dissenting character of much of the population.

In reading the list over it seems almost like a roll call of the population of Bera and many other communities, I suppose. We find there names long connected with Bera, such as Burdette, Stevens, Ogg, Chrisman, Robinson, Maupin, Thompson, Wright, Elder, Rawlings, Davis, and many more that might be mentioned.

I suppose to an older resident of Kentucky it would be possible to distinguish between the families who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Commonwealth and those who have not, but to a newcomer they are just names, and the same name may designate the inhabitant of a mountain cabin or the owner of a city mansion or bluegrass farm. In fact the suspicion is rapidly growing upon the writer, from a study of these names and their recurrence in various sections of Virginia and Kentucky, that in origin our population is pretty much the same, but that opportunity has brought advancement more rapidly among some than others.

Another set of papers of equally great interest and importance are the records of Geo. Rogers Clark. There is much of general interest in these papers but here again it is the names that have attracted me. Pay rolls of the companies that were formed from the Kentucky settlers from 1778 to 1783 are here. It seems almost like a draft on masses of the population. I have just read the list that went into the battle of Blue Licks in 1782, an account of the battle in a letter of Daniel Boone to Gov. Harrison and a claim for the property lost by the settlers in the battle. It surely makes it very real.

Another list is the company of Simon Kenton. It will be the work of four or five days, just to copy the names, but it is a list to be preserved and framed in gold.

In these sets of papers there are many other things of interest. There is, for example, a sketch map of the settled section of Kentucky in 1782 made by Mr. Johnson, a surveyor. There is a petition asking for the site of Lexington in 1781 with a

Announcement

Subscriptions are now being received for stock in the United States Savings Bank which will be established in Bera.

The proposed capital of the Bank is \$50,000.

The price of each share of stock is \$10.00—a price that will enable people of moderate, as well as large, means to become stockholders.

Seldom have the people of Madison County and Eastern Kentucky been offered such a sound, high-grade investment—an investment that affords both unquestioned safety and a substantial return.

Applications for stock, and all inquiries should be addressed to W. H. Porter, Trustee, Bera, Kentucky.

Some of the men who will act as Directors upon approval of the stockholders of the Bank are:

E. F. Coyle	J. R. Hayes	H. R. Howell
G. E. Porter	A. W. Stewart	R. H. Chrisman
Andrew Isaacs	W. H. Porter	J. K. Baker

United States Savings Bank Bera, Ky.

sketch of the proposed town and the adjoining settlements. There is a list of the men who constructed the fort and the wages paid at the rate of \$50 a day. There are accounts of produce bought for the armies from the merchants with the range of the prices, then prevailing. There are drafts for payment of troops and orders for various kinds pertaining to the conduct of affairs in the revolutionary period.

It can readily be seen from this brief account that this is historical material of the greatest value. It ought to be published in full. The Virginia people would be glad to do so but are hampered at present from lack of funds. Is there not someone of means in Kentucky who would undertake this for the honor of the fine old Commonwealth and by doing so benefit every student of western history even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean?

James R. Robertson.

MORE BREAKERS

(Continued from first page)

The free silver clamor was for the creation of something out of nothing—the flat scheme of production in the interest of the people. The watchword of the insurgents is conservation of the people's resources—the carrying out of the popular program of the Roosevelt Administration.

Roosevelt Not Committed

And the insurgents claim Roosevelt. But he has so far refused to declare himself for either party in the strife. He is the warm friend of the President. The President was one of his best cabinet officers and ablest advisers. Mr. Taft, in fact, was Roosevelt's choice as his successor. Mr. Roosevelt, then, would help the Taft Administration steer clear of all breakers. He would thoroly study the situation before declaring himself.

Roosevelt the Only Hope

That he has done, and there is nothing standing out so clear in the political history of the last three months as that the only hope of reconciliation between the two factions of the Republican party is thru Mr. Roosevelt. But now that hope seems blasted.

Mr. Roosevelt has not pushed himself upon anybody or any party. He has been interviewed and importuned by everybody and by both parties; and there has been but one thing manifest from what he has said and done—that he would not give himself or lend himself to any person or party, or faction that would in any way compromise his relations either with the people or with the Administration.

Trapped and Turned Down

And it comes about that he is asked if he will allow his name to be suggested for the temporary chairmanship of the New York State Republican Convention. He replies that he will, if they are sure, after knowing his attitude, that they want him. His name is presented to the committee, and the "old guard" promptly get busy and promptly turn him down—turn him down for Vice-President, the embodiment of all that the Regulars or Stand-patters stand for.

Forced into Insurgents' Camp

So Mr. Roosevelt is forced into the camp of the insurgents, and the Administration is deprived of the only power that could have diverted factional disaster.

The Regulars controlled in Ohio, and that in all probability means

that Ohio is lost to the Republican column this Fall. The Regulars will control in New York, and that will mean the loss of New York, and the possible loss of a Republican majority in Congress for the last two years of the Taft Administration, and that spells nothing more nor less than disaster, the usual result of horse swapping in the middle of a stream.

Prophecy

But what of 1912? Mr. Roosevelt when asked to say what he proposes to do, replies that he will take no part in the New York campaign. Asked as to his position on national affairs, he says, "Wait for my speeches on my Western trip." And we shall not have to wait long, for his Western journey, on which he is to make fourteen speeches began Tuesday.

What of 1912? If the C. & A. crowd refuses to get out, and are determined to rule or ruin, if they continue to dominate the Taft Administration and wreck it as they seem likely now to do, then Roosevelt in 1912. What better fortune could await the nation. Insurgency is not going to die for it is of the people, and Roosevelt is for the people.

Let Us Hear Him

But let us hear his speeches, and pray for a better fate for the Taft Administration than seems impending.

MORGAN COUNTY LETTER.

What energy and interest Can Do in S. S. Work

West Liberty, Ky.

Aug. 14, '10.

Dear Editor:

I am just reminded that I promised myself to write The Citizen a letter this summer.

My work on the farm this year has been pretty largely keeping in out of the rain. Some times I think the driest place we have is in the creek. But after all the sun did come out and I can now boast of a good set of muscles and a nice brown skin.

I planned with Mr. Ward, the teacher, to organize a Sunday school here just as soon as the Public school opened. We were very fortunate in having the invaluable services of Mr. S. W. Boggs. We advertised our meeting by putting out posters and telling the school children. Many were incredulous, saying it was next to impossible. It is a community where years ago there had been a Sunday school and regular church services held, but interest had waned, the house was poor and most every one felt that it was no use to try longer. We were optimistic, however, and held our meeting with an attendance of about sixty. To our surprise as well as delight, everyone was anxious for a Sunday School, and a contribution to buy "literature" was taken up, amounting to \$2.78.

We have three classes and need another badly. I had the good fortune to be chosen as teacher of a class of twenty-six beginners or primary pupils. The house is so small and stuffy that I take my little flock out into the shade and tell them of how Jesus stopped to bless little children two thousand years ago.

Our attendance has run up to seventy-five, the awakening has just begun, and I am planning now to have a Sunday School Picnic and also a "Decision Day" before I leave for Bera.

Sincerely yours for Christian service in a humble sphere,
H. L. Henry.

\$400 in Improvements

We are spending \$400.00 in grading and building Hillside avenue from Prospect street for one-quarter of a mile through the Prospect Addition. Although this property is only one block from Boone Tavern and the College Campus and in the finest neighborhood in Bera, we are offering 18 lots in this addition at \$150 to \$300. These lots are all 65 five feet wide and range in depth from 153 to 187 feet; all well drained.

Prices are to be advanced 20 per cent when improvements are completed. Go and look this property over; consider its many advantages, and you will agree with us, that these lots at our present prices are the greatest bargains ever offered in Bera.

Terms: 10 per cent cash; balance \$10 per month, without interest or taxes; or on such terms as suits purchaser. Don't delay; act at once. Write for printed matter about property, free of cost.

PORTER-HOWELL CO.

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Just bottle up your weather grouse and strike a temperature average for the year on the 31st day of next December.

It may soon be possible to telephone to England from the United States. Very well, but how about getting money that way?

Still there is an abiding of optimistic faith that it will prove easier to dodge an aeroplane than an automobile or motorcycle.

It would seem that more people are giving their lives to the perfection of the aeroplane than to any former scientific achievement.

In twenty-seven years the Kimberley diamond mines have yielded \$420,000,000 worth of diamonds. Still our western cornfields do a lot better than that.

The man who is earning his own living in these days, however mildly he may be going about it, is truly enough earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Timorous males who are frightened at the way women are invading men's occupations should take heart at the success some achieve in trimming hats.

Golag down to the sea in ships was the ancient idea of peril. But it was common place safety beside going up in the air in the most modern style of ships.

Ten or fifteen deaths among the comparatively few aeronauts and aviators in the last few months are not only depleting their ranks but showing up air flights as mighty dangerous pastimes.

In printing the new passenger tickets to be used on airship lines cars should be taken to have it specified that stop-over privileges may be had when necessary without the signature of the conductor.

Counterfeit butterfat is being sold in some of the drug stores in the east, and the health authorities say it is very dangerous. Will it never be possible to get a good thing that the counterfeiters can't counterfeit?

Farmers after experiment report that the cows yield their milk better when the phonograph is kept going in the barn at milking time. This seems to offer a grand scheme of relief in the form of moving all the phonographs to all the cow barns.

The oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer Roe reached a speed of 31 knots an hour in a test off the Delaware breakwater, although the contract requirement was only 23 knots, and is now acknowledged to be the fastest exclusively oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer in the United States navy. The American shipbuilder has the reputation of cultivating a margin of safety, and turning out boats which exceed the maximum requirements of contracts.

When the automobile collides with the locomotive it is seldom that the latter has to go to the repair shop.

The work of a contributing editor is sometimes made difficult by the friends who insist on coming around during office hours to talk politics and tell hunting stories.

Having all the news about the hot spell that was fit to print, and some that was not new, it seems that we might have a little cool weather for variety in the news columns.

After planning your Christmas shopping better figure on how sanely you are going to spend the next fourth.

The prize cow at the Missouri agricultural college produces 110 pounds of milk a day. But with our cook on the job, there wouldn't be a half ounce of cream in it.

If the analysis of hoky-poky is correct we are unable to understand how the flies that gather upon the coxae manage to stay so long without seeming to be overgrown.

AUTO BURNS AND CREMATES FOUR

ENTIRE FAMILY MAY BE WIPED OUT AS RESULT OF GAS TANK ON MACHINE EXPLODING.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

Father and Son Were Thrown Some Distance Away, But Mother and Three Daughters Were Caught Under Wreckage.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A mother and her three daughters were cremated when an automobile driven by the father was blown to fragments in an explosion of a 20-gallon tank of gasoline on the rear of the machine.

The father, William Faith, a retired oil operator of Masontown, Pa., and his son, William, Jr., were seriously burned and may die.

The dead are: Mrs. Ellen Faith, 58 years old; Catherine Faith, 23 years old; Anale Faith, 20 years old; Ella Faith, 16 years old.

What caused the explosion no one knows. The injured are in such condition that they can not talk.

The car is entirely wrecked and what damage was done by the force of the explosion resulted from the flames.

The father and son were thrown some distance from the machine, while the mother and daughters were hemmed in and their bodies were burned while they were unconscious from the shock of the explosion.

The noise of the explosion was heard by farmers, who hurried to the scene. The flames at the moment were so hot no one could get near the machine. It was not until the fire was almost out that the would-be rescuers saw the charred forms of the mother and her three daughters lying in the road, where they had fallen when the automobile collapsed.

FIRES ARE GETTING SERIOUS

Wallace, Idaho, Half Burned By Conflagration Started by Flames From the Forest Fires.

Missoula, Mont.—The forest fires in Western Montana and Idaho are sweeping over a vast area driving hundreds of fugitives before them, snuffing out the lives of scores of settlers, destroying small settlements and wiping out of existence millions of dollars worth of property.

The situation is serious in Wallace, Idaho, where it is believed that nearly half of the city will be burned. Communication with Wallace to the west has been possible at intervals, but eastward it is entirely cut off. It is known that the entire east half of the town about Seventh street has been burned.

West of that a hard fight is being made, and with an improvement in the water supply there is more chance that the flames may be driven back.

A newspaper reporter wires: "Thirteen lives lost; property loss one million; fire still threatening."

TEN PEOPLE INJURED.

Series of Accidents Marks Opening of Week's Celebration.

Clinton Park, N. J.—A series of accidents, in which ten people were injured, marked the opening of the week's celebration of the German Volksfest here. A grand stand in which 500 people were watching a balloon ascension collapsed and nine people were injured, three so seriously that they had to be driven to the hospital.

Then the balloonist, Eugene Raymond, descending in his parachute, landed on top of a gas tank and sustained a fractured skull and cushion of the brain. His balloon, being emptied of its gas, tore off the roof of a house in its descent.

The collapse of the grand stand occurred about 6 o'clock. The park held between 5,000 and 6,000 people, and when the balloon ascension was announced as many people as possible crowded into the grand stand.

THIEVES TRAVELED IN AUTO.

Three Hold Residents of Town at Bay While Fourth Works.

Millington, Ill.—Three handits held practically the entire population of this place at bay for an hour, while a fourth robbed the office of the Millington Elevator Co. of \$75.

A big touring car drove up to the office of the company and a few townspeople, who noticed the presence of the car, fearing that an accident had happened, dressed hurriedly and went into the street. A greeting of flying bullets sent them pell mell back into their homes. The residents returned the fire. As far as known, no one was injured.

Dog Saves Boy.

Rimer, Pa.—Elmer Klaus, 10, was saved from drowning in the Allegheny river near here by his dog, a large half shepherd, half Newfoundland animal. When the animal was a puppy about three years ago the boy saved it from being drowned by crying so hard on the river bank that the farmer's boy, who had been given the puppies to drown, gave the Klaus child one. The boy, fell into a hole in the river bed. The dog swam to him, and when his master caught hold of his collar he swam to safety with him.



URNS ON CANNON

LONGWORTH, AFTER CONFERENCE WITH TAFT AND OTHERS, MAKES STATEMENT.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR SPEAKER

Son-in-Law of Roosevelt Declares He Will Not Again Support Danville Man for Presiding Officer of House.

Beverly, Mass.—The fight of the Republican party reorganization against Speaker Cannon was opened by Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt.

In a statement which he issued Thursday Mr. Longworth declares that having voted for him in caucus on four different occasions he has supported Cannon for the speakership for the last time and that when the proper time comes, namely the meeting of the Republican caucus at the assembling of the next congress he will oppose Uncle Joe to that position.

Mr. Longworth makes it clear that in his view harmony in the Republican ranks and party success depends upon Cannon's elimination.

"I am absolutely convinced," he says, "that Cannon cannot be again elected speaker."

The importance of the Longworth statement lies not only in the fact that the Ohio congressman, a long time friend and supporter of Cannon issued it, but that it was not given to the public until after a series of conferences with President Taft and other leaders that have called here and there the president was acquainted with the content of the statement in advance of its publication, and that Vice-President Sherman likewise was informed Wednesday of the contemplated move and gave it his tacit approval.

Danville, Ill.—"I have no quarrel with Longworth as to who shall be speaker of the next house, and there is no room for disagreement touching this matter between Representative Longworth and myself," said Speaker Cannon Thursday after reading a statement by Representative Longworth.

"If any Republican candidate for congress feels that his position on the Republican ticket would be strengthened by pledging that he will not support me in a Republican caucus I have no objection to his making the pledge."

Mita Born to a Farmer. Duquoin, Ill.—A baby girl, weighing one and one-half pounds and less than twelve inches in length, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace, who live on a farm east of town. The infant is so small that a match will hide one of her fingers, while her head is about the size of a hen's egg.

American Gift to Mexico. City of Mexico.—Americans in Mexico will present a \$50,000 peace memorial monument to the people of Mexico as their contribution to the centennial of independence celebration next month.

Oil Fire in Oklahoma. Tulsa, Okla.—Approximately \$150,000 worth of oil and tanks in the Oklahoma fields were destroyed by fire Thursday during a heavy electrical storm, according to advices received here.

Big Dam Near Completion. Washington.—The earthwork on the big Belle Fourche irrigation dam in South Dakota, which is one of the largest earth embankments in the world, practically has been completed, according to advices received here Friday by the reclamation service.

Cotton Mills Closed. Lawrence, Mass.—The Everett cotton mills were closed Friday and will reopen September 6. About 1,200 operatives are affected.

Fifteen Soldiers Killed. Mainz, Germany.—Fifteen soldiers are reported to have been killed Friday by a premature explosion of dynamite in maneuvers at Seckelheim.

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KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPING.

Stranger Tries to Steal Child of Mrs. Thomas Eads.

Stanford.—Mrs. Thomas Eads, wife of a young farmer, of this county, fought so desperately for possession of her year-old son that her assailant was forced to leave without the tiny bit of human booty sought, and to seek hasty flight in a big automobile which was waiting nearby with a man confederate.

Young Eads and his wife reside about five miles from Stanford. Eads had been away all morning looking after his tobacco, and had left his young wife and their baby alone at home. While she was lulling her infant to sleep an automobile containing a man and woman passed. Soon after the woman came to her door and asked permission to sit down while her husband attended to some business down the road.

She soon left and Mrs. Eads put the child on a bed and went into the kitchen to prepare the noonday meal. Hearing a faint creaking of the screen door in front, and instantly realizing that some one was opening it, she hastened out and confronted her would-be visitor of a few moments before. Glibly the woman explained that in putting the baby on the bed a handsome diamond pin had probably become fastened in his little dress, and she had come back to look for it.

The mother went with her into the room where the child lay asleep. The stranger picked the baby up, and as she did so began to glance hurriedly from one door to another, at the same time quickly fumbling in a handbag which hung on her left arm. The mother became alarmed at her actions and reached for the baby and caught it.

The strange woman pulled a small vial out of her hand bag, and as the mother caught hold of her child a second time the stranger dashed the full contents of the bottle into her face. The pain was severe and Mrs. Eads could hardly see, but in a frenzy she pulled the baby away from the stranger and in agony ran through the kitchen out the rear door of the house to the cabin of a negro couple some distance away. Not until the colored woman's husband returned home about an hour later was the alarm given and assistance summoned to the injured woman.

Mr. Eads came quickly, but no trace of the would-be kidnappers could be seen. The woman had evidently hurried away the instant that she saw her plan foiled by the mother.

RURAL SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Southern Educational Board to Pay for Two for the State.

Frankfort.—Plans for the appointment of rural school inspectors in Kentucky were discussed by Prof. Elsworth Reegenstein, superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. Wickliffe Rose, secretary of the southern educational board. Dr. Rose has charge of the work of education by the board, which relies for its funds largely on eastern men of wealth. It is proposed to give Kentucky enough money to pay for two able inspectors, one to look after the high schools and the other the rural schools of the state. How best to carry out the plan of inspection and select competent inspectors was the purpose of Dr. Rose's conference with Prof. Reegenstein, and they went over the details of the new movement carefully. The inspectors will be teachers as well and it will be their duty to show where faults can be corrected. The whole purpose is to build up the rural and high schools of the state.

ADDED PREMIUMS.

Glasgow Fair Makes Attractive Offers for Exhibitors.

Glasgow.—Great preparations are being made here for the fair which will be held September 28 to October 1. Glasgow boasts of the oldest fair in the state, this being the annual exhibition without missing a year. The association, this season has added something like \$500 for premiums on tobacco alone, and as a result many are now growing special crops for this exhibition. Following the close of the fair, a great tobacco show will be held at the Planters' Loose Tobacco warehouse. This show will be held October 15.

INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Frankfort.—August Weber, a well-known citizen of this city, was perhaps fatally injured in a runaway accident. He was driving a team of mules down the steep new road which leads to the Leestown road when the animals became frightened and began to run. Mr. Weber was dragged some distance before the mules were stopped. Mr. Weber sustained a broken back and ankle and is internally injured.

BRUNER NAMES COMMITTEE.

Business Men and Bankers to Pass Upon Qualifications of Examiners.

Frankfort.—Secretary of State Bruner announced the names of the five business men and bankers who are to pass upon the qualifications, experience and adaptability of the state bank examiners. The committee is composed of three Democrats and two Republicans: Sam P. Jones, Commercial Bank and Trust Co., Louisville; B. G. Witt, Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Co., Henderson; Charles Russell, Merchants' Bank and Trust Co., Ashland; Allen H. Points, Salt Lick Deposit Bank, Salt Lick; Capt. Ed Farley, Citizens' Savings Bank, Paducah, and state treasurer.

The committee will be called upon to pass upon the qualification of some of the appointees. Dr. Bruner announced that at least two of the examiners would go to work the 1st of September. He said he believed that practically every bank in the state would sign up the agreements.

Wm. S. Taylor Injured.

Indianapolis.—William S. Taylor, formerly of Kentucky, who is engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis, slipped off a desk while trying to lower a window in his office and suffered severe injuries. He was able to reach his home without assistance, but will be unable to return to his office for several days. His back was wrenched. No bones were broken.

Kentucky Intelligence

Evansville.—Buildings designed as the center of a "Model City," where there was to be "neither poverty nor graft," promoted by J. A. Brown, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Evansville, were attached in court here by Brown's creditors to secure alleged claims amounting to \$50,000.

Glasgow.—All previous records of people being bitten by mad dogs were broken in this section, when the madstone owned by J. A. Dulworth, near Camp Knox, in the edge of Green county, was applied to the sixth person within the past ten days. A complete cure, it is claimed, was effected in each case.

Cadiz.—Felix Wallace, son of Reuben Wallace, deceased, of the Trigg Furnace neighborhood, eight miles west of here, was killed while cutting timber. He had cut a tree, and as it fell a limb flew back and hit young Wallace in the forehead, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. He was about 21 years of age.

Lexington.—Maj. Thomas J. Carson has made arrangements to dispose of his Dixiana stud thoroughbreds in Argentine Republic, and on August 21 will ship 58 head, including the stallions Scintillant II. and Ormican, and a number of mares and yearlings to Buenos Ayres. They will go under the hammer the last week in September.

New Castle.—As a sequel to the finding of the body of Will Wilhoit floating in the Kentucky river several days ago, Ezra Wilhoit, brother of the dead man, and Mrs. Helen Johnston Harp were brought here and locked up on charges of murder. A hole in the head, apparently inflicted with some heavy instrument, gave rise to the murder investigation.

Owensboro.—Richard Lanham, a farmer and for half a century a resident of Daviess county, died of infirmities of old age. He was 83 years old, and leaves his widow and five children. Mrs. Sam Brashear, of the Redd neighborhood, died of a complication of diseases following several weeks' illness. Her husband and four children survive.

Leitchfield.—David Drewery, 24 years old, a farmer living three miles from this place, was fatally stabbed, it is alleged, by Bill Hazlewood, who started to run, but turned when a few yards away and returned to his victim, pulled the knife out and then left the scene. He was overtaken later by the sheriff and placed under arrest, but broke loose and escaped.

Paducah.—Claude Sullivan, a widely-known young man of Livingston county, was run down by bloodhounds at Berry's Ferry, opposite Golconda, Ill., and was lodged in jail at Smithland on the charge of attempting to rob Mrs. Lucy McCandless at her home 10 miles from Smithland. Sullivan is under indictment for alleged house-breaking. The bloodhounds are the same that traced the negro assassin of Anna Pelley at Cairo, Ill., a few months ago.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Henry Mead, with his wife and five small children, together with Robert Mead, his brother, and wife, were given shelter in a Pittsburg police station, having walked 40 miles from the Clinton mine, of Butler county. The Meads are from Louisa, Ky., and report to the police that they left there some time ago at the solicitation of an employment agent, who promised them \$3 to \$5 per day in the Clinton mine. They were not told that there was a strike on. The demonstration of strikers was so great that the family fled.

Lexington.—Philip Scanlan, son of A. C. Scanlan, of Madison county, won the diminutive Shetland pony that was given as the Children's day prize at the Blue Grass fair. Hired men from the Scanlan farm were sent in an automobile to get the pony. Coming out of the fair grounds gate the automobile was turned suddenly and the pony was thrown out and its neck broken. Young Scanlan is heartbroken.

Lexington.—A preliminary education congress of the Disciples will hold a congress at Lexington the last of February, 1911, to inaugurate an education association of the Disciples.

Ostrich Feathers



There seems to be something irresistibly attractive to women in the fluffy, nodding plumes of the ostrich, and if this great bird could not be bred on ostrich farms his race would become extinct. Like many another wearer of fine plumage, the goddess of fashion would pursue him to the death.

Although good ostrich plumes are as costly as ever, they are in wider demand than in all the history of millinery. Everyone wants plumes, and other ostrich feathers, in all the varied beautiful mountings which the artists make them up.

There is a wonderful variety to choose from. The introduction of "willow" plumes, that is those having the flues lengthened by tying on extra plumes, has brought out all sorts of color combinations and plumage of long sweeping fibers. They are very beautiful but not as practical as the unpeeled plumes. In buying high priced ostrich feathers the French plumes with long, slightly curled flues are by far the best investment. They

can be cleaned and recurred at a comparatively small outlay and may be bought on a guarantee from the dealer that they will stand wear. Moisture doesn't do them any permanent harm. On the other hand the willow plume cannot be guaranteed to wear. Those in black are especially fragile, something in the dye causes them to come untied or to break off when the air is damp. The white and light colors wear better than black.

When one does not need to think of economy there are beautiful effects to be wrought out by using plumes with peeled flues, which are well worth the price.

Three fall hats are illustrated here showing the simplicity and richness of ostrich used for trimming. They are mounted in groups of three or more toward the back of the hat as a rule. Nothing else is needed on the shape and the addition of a band and bow about the crown is a matter of choice, for a shape bearing a full tuft of plumes is amply trimmed.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NEW TOUCH IN JEWELRY

Quaint Idea That Has Only Recently Made Its Appearance, and is Welcomed.

Jewelry, at any rate, in our loose acceptance of the term, for no stones are visible in this pretty fancy. I have spoken of the gold lace pins crocheted with lace. Now far-seeing manufacturers have brought out wooden ornaments in all manner of sorts and shapes—collar pins, hat pins, belt buckles, cuff links, slipper buckles—all to be covered with this crocheted lace. One may have a whole set of them for an afternoon's work, and they make the daintiest of gifts for brides and "next Christmases."

If crocheting is not in your line, fine lace can be darned around these wooden foundations, of dotted or figured net may be used instead. Whatever material is used, they are as quaint and pretty as the lace-covered gold pins, which is saying a great deal.

Exchange.

CHIC TUSSOR FROCK.



This illustration shows a simple but good looking frock for a young girl made from Tussor silk and trimmed with spotted satin foulard and Guipure collar. The belt of suede matches the ground of trimming.

PRETTY FANCY OF FASHION

Jeweled Laces Are Marvelously Beautiful, Though Only for Those With Long Purses.

The very newest thing in jewelry is the reproduction of old and priceless laces in tiny pearls and diamonds mounted upon gunmetal, platinum or diamond net. The exact pattern of the lace is copied, and the whole is formed into a jabot or a lace fall for the collar. Sometimes there is a bow above, composed of some colored stones—emeralds or amethysts or rubies—set in solid.

This new and wonderful work has revolutionized the art of the jeweler, since the workmanship has become quite as valuable as the stones themselves. These laces of jewels are, of course, ruinously expensive, but they are such marvels of beauty that a woman might well dispense with all other ornaments for the sake of possessing one of them.

The Swan-Like Throat.

This is to be a great season for collarless frocks.

But one pretty neck is often harder to acquire than the dozens of chemises we may have done away with.

A good neck depends much upon the general health, but considerable may be done that is of direct benefit.

Many an otherwise lovely neck is ruined by an awkward pose of the head. The best cure for this is to sit or walk each day with a book on the head. Do not stiffen the muscles to hold this weight. Manage it by balancing.

Thinness of the neck should be an easy fault to overcome.

Plenty of sleep and an abundance of milk, with raw eggs beaten up in it, should help considerably.

The neck should be washed well every night with warm water, followed by a cold spray and massaged afterward with a cold cream.

Low-Cut Neck Edging.

A ready-made dress of dark blue lawn seen recently had at the round Dutch neck a tiny piping formed from the edge of a fine hemstitched handkerchief. The effect was cool and dainty, "and the handkerchief had pained on it, anyway," said the bright originator.

Bracelets Over Gloves.

Few women seem to realize that bracelets over gloves are almost or quite as bad as rings over gloves. If one wears a bracelet with long gloves at all, it should be worn under them; but, if possible, it should not be worn.

Two Parables of Judgment

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 4, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 21:23-45. Memory verses, 45, 46. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Therefore, say I unto you: 'The kingdom of God shall be taken from you.'"—2 Matthew 21:43.

TIME.—Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. Two days after the triumphal entry.

PLACE.—In the courts of the temple.

Suggestion and Practical Thought. Sustaining the Faith of His Disciples, which was so soon to be tested to the utmost.—Matt. 21:20-21; Mark 11:20-25. The fig tree on which the curse for fruitlessness rested on Monday morning, was found withered as Jesus and his disciples passed by it Tuesday morning on their way to the temple.

The Authority of Christ Challenged, and Christ's Answer.—Va. 21:27. (Mark 11:27-33; Luke 20:1-8.) The Pharisees came to Jesus and demanded by what authority he took upon himself to drive out the money-changers, and the cattle, and the dealers in them from the temple. What authority had he to call himself the Messiah, and to oppose those who were the divinely appointed leaders in the ritual of a divinely authorized religion and temple?

It was useless to answer them by any statement of fact. They would have denied his authority, and made his claims a means of bringing him before the Roman court. His deeds and teachings were known, and they could have learned his authority. Jesus, therefore, refused to answer, but "said unto them, I also will ask you one thing," not to puzzle them, but to lead them to answer their own question in answering his.

25. The baptism of John, whence was it? from Heaven, or of men? That is, tell me what was John's authority for his teaching, represented by baptism, and I will tell you what mine is, for both are from the same source.

The rulers were afraid to express their opinion, and said they could not tell. They could not do so without making trouble for themselves, or answering themselves the question they asked Jesus. They were mere politicians and not statesmen, or patriots.

Jesus therefore refused to answer their question, and they could not complain. It was very wise and true action on the part of Jesus.

The Parable of the Two Sons. Good Resolutions Versus Good Deeds.—Va. 28:32. "But what think ye?" He would not answer their question, but he would give them a parable to think of, a mirror in which they could see their own characters, and be led to repentance. "A certain man," representing God, our Father in Heaven, had two sons. Compare Luke 15:11.

The First Son represented those who made no pretension to the service of God, but stood opposed to it in doctrine, in character and in life.

The Second Son represented those who had in form at least been carrying on the work of their Father, represented by the elder son in the parable of the Prodigal son. This class included the Jewish leaders, and all those who joined with them as representatives of the kingdom of God in the world, as his professed servants in upholding his true religion. They were particular about ritual and form and outward observances. They sat in the chief seats of the synagogue.

To both sons was given the same command, to cultivate their father's vineyard. All God's children are sent into this world to make it bring forth the fruits of the Spirit, to make it a kingdom of Heaven, in their own souls and lives, and in the world as a whole.

The first son refused to obey. "He answered . . . I will not." Their whole conduct said "I will not." And this continued for ages. "But afterward he repented, and went." The second son "answered and said, I go, sir; and went not." Those whom this son represented had said by their actions and professions, "I go, sir."

Then, before they saw the application, Jesus asked them to decide—"Whither of them twain did the will of his father?"

The only possible answer was, "The first."

Then Jesus made the application, and they saw themselves as in a mirror.

The Parable of the Vineyard and the Husbandmen.—Va. 33:41. The Vineyard represented the kingdom of God, which was entrusted to the Jews, planted by God with the rich and fruitful vines of the knowledge of God, his commandments, the institutions of religion, and his revealed word.

They Slay the Son, Their Only Hope. Because they wanted to keep their places, their honors, their wealth, their own pleasure.

The Result was that they lost all. They killed that they might possess; but it was the shortest road to entire loss. Those who reject Christ in order that they may keep possession of themselves, their pleasures and hopes, have taken the shortest and surest way to lose them.

LIVE WIRES.

The parables may seem far away from us, but from them there come live wires conveying living truths to our souls and to our nation today. To go on in sin against all the moral laws of God, is to be like a grasshopper before a mowing machine. The laws of God will crush us unless we get out of their way, by obedience to his will.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience he stands wait, with exactness grinds he

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Butter—Extras 31½c lb, firsts 30c, fancy dairy 21½c. Poultry—Hens 12c lb, spring chickens 14c, spring ducks 12c, turkeys 19c, geese 6a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 20c doz, firsts 18c. Apples—Maiden Blush \$3.75a4 bbl, wealthy \$3.50a4. Huckleberries—\$3a 3.50 bu. Peaches—\$2a2.50 crate. Potatoes—Homegrown \$2a2.25 bbl, sweet \$2.50a3.75. Pears—Seckles \$4.50a5 bbl. Plums—Wild Goose \$1a1.50 bu, abundant 75c\$1.25, damsona \$1.50a 1.75 6-basket crate. Sugar Corn—10a 12½c doz. String Beans—75c 2-bu sack. Tomatoes—90c\$1 bu.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.75a6.50, butcher steers, extra \$6a6.25, good to choice \$4.50a5.90, heifers, extra \$5.35a5.50, good to choice \$4.50a5.25, cows, extra \$1.60a4.75, good to choice \$4a4.50. Bulls—Holognas \$3.75a4.35, fat bulls \$4.25 a5. Calves—Extra \$3.75, fair to good \$3.50a3.50. Hogs—Selected heavy \$3.40a3.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$3.85a9, mixed packers \$3.55a3.85, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$5.50a7.25, light shippers \$9.10a 9.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.85a9.25. Sheep—Extra \$4, good to choice \$3.19 a3.90. Lambs—Extra \$6.75a6.85, good to choice \$5.50a6.65, yearlings \$3.75a 4.75.

Cincinnati Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.01a1.03, No. 3 red 90c\$1. Corn—No. 2 white 67½a68, No. 3 white 67a67½c, No. 2 yellow 66½ a67c, No. 3 yellow 66a66½c, No. 3 mixed 66a66½c, yellow ear 66a68c, mixed ear 65a67c, white ear 66a68c. Oats—No. 2 white 36½a37½c, No. 3 white 25½a36c, standard white 36a36½c, No. 2 mixed 32½a33½c, No. 3 mixed 33½a 34c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19a19.50, No. 2 timothy \$17.50a18, No. 3 timothy \$16a 16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$16a17, No. 2 clover mixed \$15a16. Barley—No. 3 spring 80a83c, No. 3 70a75c. Rye—No. 2 56a75c, No. 3 73a75c. Mail—Spring barley 87a90c.

SENTIMENT IS IMPROVING

Basic Condition Underlying Trade Situation Appears Stronger Says Dun in Weekly Review.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"While trade contraction continues, sentiment improves and the basic condition underlying the situation appears stronger. While quietness still prevails in most departments of the iron and steel market, there has been practically no further decline in quotations. The general opinion appears to be that the lowest point has now been reached and that any change occurring from now on will be toward a higher level. Production of pig iron is in about the same volume as a week ago, but buying shows a further contraction, although at the expense of a reduction in stocks in the hands of the fabricating interests, while new orders in some lines of finished steel are said to exceed those of the same time in the previous month and when far-sized orders were placed for calls.

"The tone of the dry goods markets is better, especially with jobbers and selling agents, but business is still of limited proportions, with buyers showing little desire to operate beyond well-defined requirements. Cotton goods and cotton yarn hold firm, with buying showing more breadth. The week's sales at Fall River reached 360,000 pieces, or double the amount of the restricted output of print cloths, while sales of 2,500 hales of standard drills for India was the largest business with the far east, China markets being dull and present prices above the views of Red Sea buyers.

"Business on wool firsts and worsteds is of a more limited character, although there is more agreement regarding values. The trend of the production is still much below normal and there is a general desire on the part of producers to avoid accumulations.

"Many shoe manufacturers have completed contracts on fall goods and now are doing little, owing to lack of supplementary fall orders. Most of the New England factories are still running on part time and the local jobbing trade continues to improve, owing to the approaching opening of the schools. The hide market is less active and the advanced prices demanded of late have checked the demand. There is some improvement in leather, and increased sales have been made in certain descriptions, but the situation on the whole is still far from satisfactory, and in a number of instances further concessions have been made in prices in order to effect business."

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's review says:

"Business failures for the week ending August 13 were 222 in the United States, against 231 last week, 183 in the like week of 1909, 236 in 1908, 153 in 1907 and 155 in 1906. Business failures for the week in Canada number 26, which compares with 20 for last week and 20 in the corresponding week of 1909.

"Wheat, including flour exports, from the United States and Canada for the week ending August 18 aggregated 1,497,514 bushels, against 1,226,414 bushels last week and 2,379,619 bushels this week last year. For the seven weeks ending August 18 exports are 9,047,471 bushels, against 11,093,662 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

"Corn exports for the week are 48,537 bushels, against 190,671 bushels last week and 168,385 bushels in 1909. For the seven weeks ending August 18 corn exports are 1,956,393 bushels, against 695,889 bushels last year."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT

Privett, Aug. 21.—A good rain on the 19th did much good in this vicinity. The Royal Oak team played the Mulden team last Sunday. Score stood 32 to 16 in favor of Mulden. Mrs. Stephen Farmer is very sick. L. J. Peters visited his daughter Mrs. Henry Brandenburg at Heidelberg this week. Silas Spurlock's baby is very sick. Will Simpson and family have moved to Garrard County. Dore Carr and Arch Peters were at Travelers Rest on business last Saturday. Dr. Anderson and wife from Barboursville are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Anderson. The Hon. Caleb Powers will speak at McKee the 26th of this month. Bob Ramsey and family from Richmond are visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity. Bob York and Sherman Spurlock left for Boyle County to work for a while.

ETHEL

Ethel, Aug. 18.—Corn crops are not looking well. There is much sickness in this neighborhood. Uncle John Bingham is very sick with what seems to be heart dropsy. Married at the home of the bride, John Anderson to Leola Rice, July 7th. Marion Neely is all smiles over the arrival of a bouncing boy. Mother and baby are both doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Silas Blugham of London are visiting the former's father, John Bingham who is very sick. School is progressing nicely with D. G. Wood as teacher. Stave haulers are doing an excellent business. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson visited the latter's uncle, H. E. Metcalf, last Saturday night and took dinner with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Neely, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Rice are both sick. It is reported that Mrs. R. P. Marcum had her arm broken recently by falling from a wagon. Mrs. Mahala Neely whose arm was broken some time ago is getting along nicely.

HUGH

Hugh, Aug. 21.—Willie Ramsey and sister Emma Farmer and two little children of Gray Hawk are visiting relatives. Mrs. Elizabeth Hale is still in poor health. W. R. Benge sold a fine yoke of cattle last Saturday at four and three quarters cents per pound. R. I. Hale and G. Drew went to the Kentucky river last Saturday on a fishing trip. Will Parks is at Whites Station and his health

BIDS WANTED

For Jackson County School Houses.

Sealed bids will be received from now until Sept. 1, 1910, for building School Houses in Sub-Districts No. 8, Alcorn, and No. 14, Pond District, in Educational Division No. 6, also one in Sub-District No. 10, Morris, in Educational Division No. 4.

Size of each house to be 24 by 30 feet, and 10 feet from floor to ceiling. Roof to be made of VVV Crimp Galvanized Iron Roofing.

Not less than 9 good solid dressed stone foundation pillars. Three good solid oak foundation sills extending the whole length of the house. Solid oak sleepers 2 by 10 inches, laid 2 feet apart.

Each of said houses to be ceiled with good pine lumber, well seasoned and well dressed. Weatherboarded with first class poplar lumber, well seasoned and well dressed, to be 6 inches wide, and laid not more than four and one-half inches to the weather.

All studding, sleepers and rafters must be well braced tied and supported.

Said contractor to build a first class flue of stone or brick from the lower part of the ceiling to 2 feet above the comb of the roof.

Each of said houses to be painted with two coats of first class paint well mixed and well applied.

One Black-board extending all the way across the rear end of the house, to be 6 feet wide well blacked with the proper material.

Three windows on each side of the house, regular size and good shutters for same.

Floor to be laid double of No. 1 pine lumber 1 by 5 inches wide.

Two doors made of first class pine lumber, well hung and furnished with lock and keys.

All of said work to be done in good style and first class workmanship.

Said bids must be sealed and sent to J. J. Davis, Chairman of the County Board of Education. The said County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the County Board of Education, this 30th day of July 1910.

J. J. Davis, Chairman.

seems to be worse than it has ever been. Ace Parks of Kingston is cutting and hauling posts. Jas. Benge and wife of Berea spent the day at W. R. Benge's Tuesday. Mrs. Martha Hudson from Texas has been visiting John Hudson. Most every one here is for Caleb Powers.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Aug. 22.—J. Robinson of Crawford has been visiting friends and his old home place. A fine rain for the last two days has done much to improve crop conditions. The Congressional race is warming up in this section and is about equally divided between Mr. Powers and Mr. Edwards. A. C. Bicknell is planning a trip to Indiana soon. J. S. Bicknell and family have gone to Illinois to stay until Christmas. All who have been sick with typhoid for so long are now able to be out again among friends. This is Institute week at McKee and a number of our teachers are planning to attend. Joe Flanery was arrested by Deputy Sheriff D. I. Powell and taken before Squire Engle a few days ago and an examining trial set for Sept. 3rd. He is charged, it is said, with stealing meat from the widow Rogers. M. G. Cruse has been appointed constable to complete the unexpired term of A. M. Powell who resigned. It is hoped that the people will think carefully in this congressional race and not let their sympathies overrun their judgment, and vote for a man who will injure our party. We should elect men in a contest such as this without a stain upon their characters.

HURLEY

Hurley, Aug. 22.—Our school has dismissed for one week for the Institute. Several from this place will attend the association at Oak Grove Friday the 26th. The Hon. Caleb Powers will speak at McKee Friday the 26th at 1 p. m. Jesse Gabbard, Dennis Johnson and Charlie Gabbard attended church at Bethel Sunday. Wm. Gabbard bought a mule from Ned Lakes for \$90. Frank Gabbard is back home from Woodford County where he has been working. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hurley, Jr., visited the latter's parents at Egypt, Saturday and Sunday.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, Aug. 22.—Dr. J. E. Anderson and wife of Flat Lick are visiting the former's father until after the association. W. B. Metcalf had a working the other day, and had his house covered. J. B. Bingham and J. F. Tinecher have been to Livingston this week on business. Work has commenced on the Methodist church house at Gray Hawk and every one who will is invited to help out in the work. Those who have signed the contribution list are urged if possible to pay at once. Mr. Adkins who was shot is getting better. A card of thanks to the good people of Ethel for the love and kindness that they showed to our dear father John M. Bingham thru his last illness and death. He died of heart dropsy and his remains were laid to rest in the Union cemetery. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss, but we hope our loss will be his eternal gain.

J. B. Bingham.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

SNIDER

Snyder, Aug. 22.—Henry Gadd and Jennie Chasteen were quietly married at the home of the bride on Aug. 17. Oscar Sims has the mumps. Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Benge were in Berea one day last week on business. Quite a number attended the fair at Broadhead last week. W. Kirby has gone to Mt. Vernon on business. Marion Chasteen and Charles Smith were in Berea Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Kidwell of Livengood were in this vicinity visiting friends and relatives last week. Mrs. Geo. Lamb has been visiting at the home of Joe Levett for the past week. Rube Gadd who is working at Winchester was at home Saturday and Sunday. Marion Chasteen is having a new house erected near Snyder.

BOONE

Boone, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Dave Grant is sick. Mrs. Geo. Lamb of Duluth who has been here visiting the past week returned home Saturday. Henry Gadd of Rockford and Jennie Chasteen of this place were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday. Many congratulations and good wishes to them. Quite a number attended the fair at Broadhead last week. Hattie Poynter and Lydia Levett were Berea visitors Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Alcorn were in this vicinity Sunday. John Gadd of Rockford left for Hamilton, O., Sunday. John Cheneault of Richmond visited Mr. and Mrs. David Martin Saturday. Nath Welch of Berea was in this vicinity a few days

ago. M. Poynter and brother Geo., railroad employees of Livingston, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday. Sunday school is progressing nicely with Mrs. Daisy Lambert as supt. Oscar Sims is quite sick with mumps. Willie Gadd and A. D. Lovett visited relatives near Rockford Saturday and Sunday. W. K. Grant of Winchester visited home folks Saturday. J. H. and J. W. Lambert and Geo. Wren went to Mt. Vernon one day last week on business. The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wren who has been quite sick is much better. Arthur Coyle is out again after quite an illness. Dr. Chas. Robinson of Berea has been attending the sick of this place.

CONWAY

Conway, Aug. 22.—Mrs. W. M. Hayes has returned from Berea, but is no better. Mrs. Nancy Dalton has returned from Jackson where she has been visiting friends. Hubert Dalton has returned from Ohio. Julius Harker of Jackson has been visiting at A. P. Gabbard's. Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Martin, all of Jackson, have been visiting at Jno. Powell's. Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Murray of London visited at the home of L. A. Bowman last week. The Rev. Maloum filled his regular appointment in our town Sunday. Several of our people attended the Broadhead fair. Mrs. Belle Dalley has been very sick for the past few days. R. A. Dalley and wife are visiting at Mt. Vernon. Tray Dalley went to Mt. Vernon on business Saturday. Logan Gabbard has returned from Jackson where he has been hauling lumber.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Aug. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Davia Munday spent Friday at last week with W. G. Munday. The Rev. Messrs. Williams and Anderson have been conducting a revival at the Baptist church. It will close Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Green of Laurel County are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lamb. J. C. Powell went to Jackson County last week on business. Florence Yates of Berea is spending several days with Mrs. Jim Bales. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young visited relatives at Paint Lick Saturday and Sunday. Ora and Ethel Flanery entertained at their home a number of young people Friday night, and with many good games played and recitations rendered by Mr. Murray and Miss Ely, all enjoyed a good time. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boen spent Saturday with Mrs. Boen's parents at Big Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Sunny White are visiting at the home of Arthur Riddle this week. Mrs. Jim Turley is sick this week. Bertha Ogg of Lexington and Nina Ogg of Richmond are visiting their mother this week. Mr. and Mrs. May Laid visited at Mrs. Laid's parents Saturday and Sunday. Chester Parks has returned home after spending two weeks in Cincinnati. O. V. Kleckler and brother, Bradley, from Illinois are visiting friends in town this week. The Box Supper at Hobtown Saturday night was a success. \$15 was raised for the benefit of the school.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Aug. 22.—F. M. Jones made a business trip to Richmond. Mrs. Matilda Nash and daughter, Ella, visited at the home of James Lunsford Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Nora Floyd of Texas spent part of last week with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lunsford left last Sunday for Ohio where they will make their home. Mrs. Harve Johnson and little daughter Gladys have been visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents Mr. and Mrs. James Jones. Levi Kimberlin and little grandson, Earl, are visiting the former's daughters in Jackson this week. The Rev. P. N. Taylor who has been holding a series of meetings at the Baptist church during the past week closed with 4 additions.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTON CREEK

Sexton Creek, Aug. 20.—John Bingham of Ethel died yesterday. His remains will be laid to rest in the burying ground at Union. Wm. Steward who was reported sick last week is much better. Wright Sparks, Andy Huff and Eva Singleton are sick. B. Stapleton has returned home from near Lexington. W. N. Burch spent Thursday and Friday at Manchester attending the Clay County Institute. He reports a good Institute. He also reports five cases of typhoid fever in town. J. A. Hunter will commence a singing school at Union today. Mrs. Nancy Hunter has been visiting relatives on Crabbebow. Martin Burch and wife and their son Noa

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

are visiting J. H. Edwards of Jackson County. Nathan Hunter is also visiting relatives in Jackson. Lee Hunter and Jack Bank have gone to London on a visit.

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Aug. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rawlings gave a most delightful lawn party last Saturday evening in honor of their guest Miss Bertha Robinson of Berea. Mrs. Joo Rice of Illinois is visiting at the home of Jack Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarkston of Rader are visiting at the home of Mr. Clarkston's parents. Steve Clarkston has returned from a very successful business trip. Mrs. Jack Rawlings has been ill but is convalescing now. The Rev. Millard Hughes and wife who have been holding a series of meetings here have returned to their home in Putnam County. The political meeting held here last Tuesday night in honor of D. C. Edwards resulted in a great landslide for Powers. Mr. and Mrs. Hise of Hooker are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hornsby. The M. E. members are beginning the erection of a new chapel. Frank McDaniel has gone to enlist in the army. Mr. and Mrs. Jeter Jarrett have gone to Illinois to find a new home. We wish them success. The recent County Institute has been the most successful ever held in Clay. Every teacher was present. It was under the leadership of our efficient Superintendent, Prof. McDugal of the Richmond Normal School and Prof. Ireland of the Stanford schools. Misses Burell and Potter gave those attending the Institute a very pleasant picnic Thursday evening. A reception was given the Berea students Wednesday night after the lecture. Mrs. Simpson, the caterer, served delicious ice cream and cake. Among the visitors were Prof. Byrns of Onedia, Prof. Jones of Lexington, Mrs. Eubanks of Lexington, Mr. Imbro of Berea and Dr. Manning. Alex. Clarkston took sick very suddenly and is now under the Dr's care. Geo. McQuerry, the paralytic, is now able to move the paralyzed limb and his many anxious friends are expecting his entire recovery from the accident of last winter.

LESLIE COUNTY

WOOTON

Wooton, Aug. 21.—The Witt and Cornett Tie Co. began work in this section of the county last week. They are paying high wages to workmen. Corn and a few other crops are not doing well. Their failure being due to the bad season during the year. The proposed Wooton Graded school was carried by a vote of 34 to 8 for the common school to become graded. This shows that the people of Wooton are interested in education at all affairs. The graded school will open next year. It is being taught by W. B. Muncy this year. He is having a fine attendance and also seems to be doing splendid work. The people here are almost unanimous for Caleb Powers for Congress. Several speeches have been made on both sides; but still they say, "Send Powers to Congress." It is thought that he will carry the county by a large majority.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, Aug. 18.—Corn crops are said to be a little short in this vicinity. The teachers of the Third Educational Division will meet in annual association at New Hope Saturday, Aug. 20. J. C. Botner and son at Vincent are closing out their entire stock of goods. The ball game played Sunday at Idamay between Booneville and Idamay teams resulted in a score of 17 to 3 in favor of Booneville. Isaac Botner is visiting friends and relatives in Virginia for a few weeks. Pearl Venable of Middleboro was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cecil last week. Edessa White is visiting friends in Estill County this week. The trustees in Educational Division No. 4 met Wednesday, Aug. 17th at Vincent and elected S. B. Caudill chairman and J. J. Combs secretary.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Aug. 19.—A good rain fell here to day and crops are looking fine. Graded school is progressing nicely at Oak Grove with one hundred and seventeen students. One of the most valuable moonshine stills ever found in the mountains was recently captured by F. P. Elliot, G. J. Gentry and Dave Bowman, three miles east of McKee, in Jackson County. Near this distillery G. J. Gentry found a bunch of glass weighing 6 ounces. It had 105 berries on the top, and the root was 38 inches long. He sold the root alone for 75 cents. Esther Gentry who has been visiting her father for the past two months will leave in a few days for her home in Berea. Arthur Bryant who has been sick for the past six weeks is out again. W.

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H. Roberts is improving rapidly from the fever. Cleb Powers will address the people of Owsley County at the Court House in the town of Booneville, Aug. 27th.

Island City, Aug. 12.—Graded school began Monday at Oak Grove with a large attendance. Miss Brown from Burning Springs and Mr. Williams of Richmond are teachers. Arthur Bryant who has been sick with fever is improving. Hurst and Anderson have their saw and grist mill in operation and are doing a fine business. Several of our boys left Monday for Idamay to work on the railroad. Emory Peters and Joo. Chndwell visited at Blake Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Eliza Moore who has been ill for the past four weeks continues in poor health. Robert Becknell went to Idamay Saturday on business. P. M. Frye, County superintendent of Owsley County, visited here Saturday. Association begins at Walnut Grove Sept. 9. W. H. Venable of Vincent passed through this neighborhood Wednesday. Dr. A. H. Glass of South Booneville, 81 years old, is in very poor health at present. A moonshine distillery was recently captured after a successful raid by Wm. Mays, Chas. Reynolds, of Louisville, Dave Bowman, and G. J. Gentry at Horse Fork, Station Camp. It was a 75 gallon still. 600 gallons of beer and 4 gallons of whiskey were taken. The distillery was said to be worth 100 dollars.

BUCKTOWN

Bucktown, Aug. 20.—Had a good rain Thursday and crops are looking well. Mary Eversole is visiting Mae Minter. James Marcum of Betty Bowman Branch was here a few days ago. Mrs. Martha Wilson has returned to Cow Creek after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Lucy Gabbard. Supt. Frye met the newly elected board of Trustees Thursday. Dick Eversole was elected chairman of the division. John L. Gabbard spent Sunday with Uel Wilder. A debating society was organized last Thursday night at Grassy Branch. Margaret and Lucy Wilson of Winchester are visiting relatives on Cow Creek. Fanny Thomas of Heidelberg is visiting friends and relatives at Cow Creek. School will begin at the social Presbyterian college on Cow Creek next Monday. The people of our town are trying to get a graded school. Mrs. Lizzie Moore and daughter Flossie of Booneville visited John L. Gabbard and family last Saturday night and Sunday. Pleas Evans of Berea stayed over Tuesday night on his way home with some stock. He reports having bought 26 head. The little baby of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Lucas is sick, also Helen, the baby girl, of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gabbard. Mr. Lucas of Monaca, father of Floyd, was called home Friday on account of the baby's sickness.

Bucktown, Aug. 13.—Crops are looking fine. Alfred Huff has been spending a few days with his brother, Ballard. Some of our citizens were at Booneville Saturday on business. Bertha Seale visited Mrs. C. B. Gabbard Saturday and Sunday. Floyd Lucas has moved to this place, and is now teaching. Albert Gabbard was elected trustee of the Lower Indian Creek school. E. E. Gabbard and wife of Buckhorn visited relatives Saturday and Sunday. James R. Gabbard was at Booneville last Saturday. Hattie Minter who has been attending school at Richmond is home visiting her father. Mrs. Martha Wilson of Cow Creek is visiting at R. W. Minter's. Thos. Gabbard who moved to this place a few days ago left Monday for Florida to work in a bank. Jeremiah Roberts who was shot a few weeks ago on Buffalo Creek is very low and not expected to live. The Powers-Edwards contest is discussed a great deal in this vicinity. Mr. Powers is apparently far in the lead.

ESTILL COUNTY

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Aug. 22.—The protracted meeting closed last Sunday with four additions to the church. Mrs. Willie Wagers of Richmond, la. visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Scrivner and other relatives at Station Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Scrivner of Irvine are visiting friends for a few days. Hardin Kidd's two sons from Wallaceon visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Peters. Mrs. Bell Parsons from Texas is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clay Moore and other relatives. Maud Turner of Irvine, Yula Oliver of Richmond, Sherman Garrett and Thomas Christopher of Irvine were the guests of Dr. J. F. Scrivner and family last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Stone Todd of Irvine have been visiting relatives the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scrivner and family of Richmond, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamilton of Wiamontown. Mrs. O. D. Gray of Missouri is visiting friends and relatives at Station Camp and Wagersville. Mrs. Anne McCord of Richmond is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ciny Moore. Elliott Campbell of Missouri is visiting A. K. Wagers and other relatives in this vicinity. Mrs. Donna Huff of Berea

is visiting Mrs. Armilda Moore and family. Mrs. Estella Warford and son of Berea are visiting friends and relatives here for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Marcum and daughter, Polly, of Witt visited in our town last Friday till Sunday. Wm. Isaacs and Jeff Hoskies recently returned from Owsley County with a nice lot of cattle. Nat Brandenburg and Cordie Smith of Fox passed thru our town last week with a nice drove of cattle. Attorneys Hugh Hiddio and Robert Friend of Irvine attended Squire Newton's court last Saturday on Red Lick. Bernis Oliver of Jinks is running the blacksmith shop in our town. A protracted meeting commenced today at Wiamontown conducted by the Methodist people. Joe Warford is very ill with typhoid.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

session as we went to press last week quickly completed its work. Captain Benjamin W. Hooper of Newport is the party's candidate for Governor. It is expected also that the Independent Democrats, whom the Republicans joined a few weeks ago in the election of the Independent Judiciary Candidates, will make Mr. Hooper their choice for Governor, thus making his election sure.

FOLLOWING KANSAS:—In the Republican primaries held last week in California the insurgents were completely victorious in nominating their men for State offices. Hiram Johnson, the insurgent candidate, backed by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League is said to have won the nomination by a plurality of 50,000. It is thought also that he carried through with him two congressmen and a United States Senator who was merely given an advisory vote.

CANNON OBSCURATE:—In spite of his growing unpopularity and the reported efforts of those in close touch with the administration to get Speaker Cannon to declare, in the interests of harmony in the party, that he will not again be a candidate for the Speakership, he refused to concede to their wishes, and openly announced his intention to stand for re-election.

NEW JURY FOR BROWNE:—After combating the "jury fixers" for three weeks the twelve men who are to sit in judgment upon Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of paying a legislator \$1,000 to vote for William Lorimer for U. S. Senator of Illinois, have been chosen from the 600 veniremen summoned. The Court has strictly charged the jury to be on their guard against the "fixers." They will be carefully watched by officers.

DISARMING THE INSURGENTS:—The Payne-Aldrich Tariff is now a year old, and it begins to look a little like it is going to quietly rob the insurgents of their thunder. They have been claiming that it is a revision upward instead of downward, as was promised by the party platform, but the figures from the treasury department indicate that its schedules are at least four and a half per cent. lower than the Dingley law. Moreover it is proving to be a great revenue producer, making a showing of \$6,000,000 a month in excess of the Dingley law.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES:—Great territories in Montana, Idaho and Oregon are being swept by fires that are supposed to be of incendiary origin. Many lives are reported lost and a number of towns wiped off the map. United States troops are being detailed to help fight the flames.

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